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THE

UNITED BRETHREN'S

MISSIONARY INTELLIGENCER,

AND

Religious Miscellany;

CONTAINING THE MOST RECENT ACCOUNTS RELATING TO THE UNITED BRETHREN'S MISSIONS AMONG THE HEATHEN; WITH OTHER INTERESTING COMMUNICATIONS FROM THE RECORDS OF THAT CHURCH.

No. 3.] THIRD QUARTER, 1837. [Vol. VI.

[From the "Periodical Accounts," &c.]

I. LABRADOR.

1. ACCOUNT OF THE VOYAGE OF THE HARMONY, IN 1836.

The safe arrival of the Harmony in London from Labrador, on the 14th October, excited feelings of the liveliest thankfulness to the Lord, in the hearts of the members of the Society for the Furtherance of the Gospel. In these feelings they are persuaded all their brethren and friends will participate, after perusing the subjoined particulars of the difficulties and dangers, the protection and deliverances experienced by her, during the progress of her outward and homeward voyage, the most hazardous, with the exception, perhaps, of that performed in the year 1816, that the present century has witnessed. When it is considered, that, owing to the extreme rigour of the season, the whale fishery on the coast of Greenland and in Davis' Straits has proved an entire failure, and that not a few of the ships engaged in it have been lost; and when in addition to this circumstance the distressing fact is recorded, that of the four vessels fitted out by the Hudson's Bay Company, for the conveyance of necessaries of life and stores to the factories within their own jurisdiction, one has returned without having been able to fulfil her errand, and two others had not been heard of so late as the 20th November, the friends of the Labrador Mission will doubtless feel, how much the Society owes to the undeserved favour and goodwill of Him, *who* alone *maketh a way in the sea, and a path in the mighty waters.* (Isa. xliii. 16.)

The perils to which the Harmony was exposed, on her outward course, commenced soon after the 24th June, on which day, after a speedy and prosperous voyage across the Atlantic, she fell in with the drift ice, about 200 miles from the coast of Labrador. According to the statement of the captain, it was not merely the immense quantity of ice, that rendered the navigation difficult and dangerous, nor yet the number of ice-bergs that crowded the narrow channels, and of which he, on one occasion, counted no fewer

than seventy; but more especially the character of the frozen masses, consisting chiefly of what seamen call bottom-ice,* and the violent swells by which they were frequently agitated. The undulations hereby produced, exceeded, on one occasion, 100 feet in perpendicular height; a spectacle which, however sublime, could not be contemplated without the most lively sensations of alarm: for though the Harmony was at the time beyond the reach of the most violent agitation, the striking of the ice against the ship's sides was sufficiently severe to cause the utmost apprehensions for her safety. It was, in fact, only by the constant use of fenders of tow, or cable junk, let down beneath the surface of the water, and interposed between the vessel and the advancing masses, that the sailors were enabled, with the Divine help, to prevent her receiving serious, and perhaps irreparable injury from their sharp and rugged edges. For eight days subsequent to this anxious period, the vessel remained completely intrenched in the ice, not a drop of water being visible on any side of her, as far as the eye could reach. At length, however, the Lord sent deliverance from these accumulated perils, and opened for her a safe, though toilsome passage, through the ice to the coast of Labrador. On entering Hopedale harbor, on the 4th of August, the captain learned that it had become clear of ice only two days before; a circumstance which led him to consider as peculiarly providential, the many obstacles which had hitherto opposed his progress, having every reason to believe, that, had the ship been obliged to contend with similar ones in the narrow and rocky channels between Hopedale and the islands, the destruction of the vessel would, humanly speaking, have been inevitable.

The voyage of the Harmony northwards, to Nain and Okkak, was performed without any serious difficulty; but the approach to Hebron was attended by fresh dangers. When within a quarter of a mile of the coast, at no great distance from the settlement itself, a sudden storm arose, which drove the vessel out to sea, and continued to blow with such violence, that the Missionaries, who, with their Esquimaux, had been standing on the beach, making signals of welcome, gave way to the mournful thought, that the Harmony had finally quitted the coast of Labrador, and that they must forego the comfort and refreshment of her annual visit. So much the greater were their joy and gratitude, when, on the 11th September, they saw her brought to a safe anchorage in Hebron Bay, uninjured by the three days' tempest to which she had been exposed.

On the 15th of September the ship commenced her homeward voyage. The weather was boisterous, but it was not till the 28th that she had to encounter any severe gale. On that day a heavy sea broke over her, which carried away the skiff hanging astern, stove the cabin windows, swamped the cabin, and, in its progress

* Ice of great thickness, concealed either wholly or partially beneath a covering of water, too shallow to allow a vessel to pass with safety.—ED.

over the decks, washed away the binnacle and cookhouse, broke the wheel, and nearly killed the man at it. Five days after this occurrence, the Harmony fell in with a wreck, which proved to be the Superior, Captain Dunn, bound from Miramichi to Cardiff, with a cargo of timber. From this vessel her people were the means of rescuing nine unfortunate mariners, (including the captain,) who had been reduced to the last state of suffering and exhaustion, by famine, and by constant exposure to the winds and waves. One of their number died the night after he was brought on board the Harmony, and his remains were committed to the deep, with as much solemnity as the continuance of the storm permitted. The remaining eight gradually regained their health and strength during the progress of the voyage, and, on the Harmony's arrival in the Thames, on the 14th October, were enabled to repair to their homes and families,—it is to be hoped, not without a sense of the gratitude they owe to that gracious and Almighty LORD, whose wonders they have seen in the deep, and whose protecting and delivering power they have so strikingly experienced.

Though some loss has been sustained by the accident which befel the Harmony, in the gale of the 28th September, the Committee are thankful to state, that no serious injury has been done to the hull of the vessel. The dangers with which she had to contend this year, during her passage through the ice, appearing, however, to point out the necessity of strengthening her bows, and doubling her,* the Committee have decided upon incurring this expense, previous to her performing another voyage. Under these circumstances, they are thankful to be able to announce, that the proceeds of the cargo, which she has brought home, will, probably, be found sufficient to defray this extraordinary charge, without bringing any additional burden on the Society.

Of the progress of the Mission in Labrador, the accounts received are, on the whole, satisfactory: and the Committee cannot but rejoice to observe, that the letters which have come to hand, both official and private, breathe a spirit of cheerfulness and confidence, on the part of our dear Brethren, calculated to awaken similar feelings in their own breasts. Notwithstanding the severe temporal distress which prevailed during the year past, and the manifold temptations to which the poor Esquimaux were exposed, especially through their intercourse with the Southland traders, the Missionaries had more cause of encouragement than of sorrow. At Hebron, the conduct of the adult members of their flocks appears to have been such as becometh the gospel of CHRIST, though the northern Heathen are still described as manifesting, with few exceptions, but little desire to hear the gospel. The ensuing year, it is hoped, will witness the completion of the church, and other Mission-premises.

* Adding a second covering of plank to the fore part of the hull.

2. LETTERS,

RECEIVED BY THE BRETHREN'S SOCIETY IN LONDON FOR THE FURTHERANCE OF THE GOSPEL, FROM THE MISSIONARIES ON THE COAST OF LABRADOR, IN THE YEAR 1836.

Hopedale, August 12th, 1836.

"DEAREST BRETHREN, The safe arrival of the Harmony in our Bay, on the 4th August, brought to its close another year of goodness and mercy. With thankful hearts, we retrace the way, by which the Lord hath led us,—the manifold experiences we have made of His grace and His power,—His faithfulness and His long-suffering,—the proofs He has afforded us, that, notwithstanding all our sins and our infirmities, He still continues to own us as His servants, and to accept our feeble and imperfect endeavours, to extend the borders of His kingdom even in this frozen land.

"Having given a hearty welcome to our worthy Captain Taylor and the mate, Mr. Sutherland, as well as to our dear fellow-servants, Brother and Sister Fritsche and Brother Barsoe, we assembled, as we are wont to do, before the close of the day, for the perusal in fellowship of your kind and interesting letter of the 3d of May. While thus employed, we felt our hearts drawn into close union with yours, and our emotions of gratitude powerfully excited, as we pondered on the merciful dealings of the Lord with this mission, with its ministering servants, and with the Society, which from the period of its first establishment has been enabled to provide for its necessities. In the help which He has again vouchsafed to you, we recognise the gracious interposition of One who hath all things at his disposal, and who turneth the hearts of men, like the rivers of water; and in the wonderful deliverance extended to our little vessel, as she pursued her course towards our ice-girt shores, we could do no other than acknowledge the hand of Him whom wind and seas obey. Such repeated tokens of His protecting care, His favour and His help, must surely strike the mind even of the worldling and the professed unbeliever; and tend to convince him that the Lord whom we serve is, indeed, the GOD of nature, and the Ruler of the universe. Last year we beheld the surface of our bay covered with ice, which lying in solid masses six feet in thickness, seemed to forbid the approach of the anxiously expected vessel. Suddenly the Lord sent forth His lightnings, and shivered to pieces, in a few hours, this formidable rampart, so as to afford to the Harmony a free passage to our shores. This year no such exhibition of His wonder-working power took place; and we were therefore not a little astonished, when from the summit of a neighboring hill, we espied, on the 2nd August, with the help of a telescope, the ship lying off the outward margin of an intervening mass of ice nearly twenty English miles in breadth. The next three days were employed in working her way to us, in the progress of which

attempt the vessel, according to the testimony of our Brethren on board, was more than once in imminent danger of being wrecked. We cannot but think, that an unusual quantity of ice has this year been disengaged from the polar basin, and found its way into our seas: for so long as a settlement has existed at this place, it has never been known, that the ice in our bay broke up so late as the 19th of July: even this service had to be performed by fierce tempests, for the gentler influence of the sun upon the ice was obstructed by the prevailing fogs. Owing to these concurrent circumstances, the state of our gardens is deplorable beyond all precedent; turnips, lettuce, and potatoes are as little advanced as they are usually at the commencement of June; and the whole produce will probably not supply us with more than a few meals. Even this remnant we shall consider as a special gift from the hand of our heavenly Father. The past winter was not one of the severest that we have known, but certainly the most protracted. On the 14th of May, the thermometer stood as low as Fahrenheit's zero, and the rope of our church-bell was frozen so fast to its wooden case, that we had great difficulty in loosening it, in time to give notice of the usual evening-service.

"The continuance of the drift-ice on the coast seriously affected the endeavours of our Esquimaux to procure a livelihood; and as early as the month of April, many of their number had to suffer severely from hunger. Though we assisted them as far as we could, it is almost a wonder that none of them perished for want. This indeed had nearly been the fate of Seth. He had gone with his brother Henry to one of the islands situated on the margin of the ice, in the hope of obtaining a seal, or a bird of some kind. Having remained there several days, and met with no success, they set out on their return to Hopedale, their provisions being entirely exhausted. With much difficulty and exertion they arrived within half an hour's walk of the settlement, when Seth sank down exhausted by fatigue and hunger. The news being brought us by his brother, we sent some of his countrymen to fetch him, and by them he was conveyed hither on the evening of the 10th of May. He was speechless and insensible, but after some hours we succeeded in restoring him to consciousness.

"From the Europeans and half-Europeans dwelling to the south of us, we have received frequent visits during the winter. Some of their number came to obtain medical assistance, which was cheerfully afforded them. One of the latter was a Mr. B., from Newfoundland, who on taking leave, subsequent to his recovery, to return to Kippokak, expressed his thanks to us, with tears in his eyes, for the kind reception and nursing he had experienced, and offered to refund us two-fold for the trouble and expense we had incurred on his account. We, of course, refused the offered remuneration, assuring him that we considered it our privilege as well as our duty, to relieve the necessities of our suffering fellow-men. We were afterwards grieved to learn, that this individual had lost his life, in a melancholy manner, shortly after his return.

Among the Southlanders who visit our neighborhood, we are concerned to say that deeds of violence and blood are not unfrequent. Thus, in the course of last winter, an Esquimaux woman stabbed another, so as to cause her death in a short time. Our Esquimaux wonder exceedingly that even baptized Europeans can murder each other, and that in general they do not show more earnestness in seeking the salvation of their souls, as they have all a Father in Heaven, who is indeed holy and righteous, but likewise gracious and merciful, and desires the deliverance of mankind from the chains of Satan, through the all-sufficient atonement of his Son. Such expressions, on their part, afford us a desirable opportunity of representing to them the great advantages which they enjoy over their heathen countrymen, and to exhort them to watch and pray, lest they yield to the temptations around them, and walk unworthy of the grace received. On the whole, we are thankful to be able to testify, that our Esquimaux flock has afforded us encouragement and joy during the year past. The declarations of many have led us to hope that they were growing in the knowledge of themselves as sinners, and of JESUS CHRIST as their all-sufficient Saviour, through the teaching and operation of the Spirit of GOD. Our public and private services have been well attended, and the administration of the Holy Sacrament has been accompanied by an especial blessing. During the year past, no adult Esquimaux has been baptized, but 14 children have been admitted into the Christian church by this solemn rite. The number of the congregation at the close of the year 1835 was 194, of whom 66 were communicants. On the 27th of September, Br. and Sr. Glitsch were rejoiced by the birth of a little son, who received in baptism the name Frederic Constantine. Slight indispositions excepted, our mission-family has been blessed with good health. Of our Esquimaux flock, however, not a few had to suffer from severe illnesses, though they remained mercifully free from epidemic disorders. One unmarried man departed this life in his 21st year by means of consumption. Whenever we visited him, during his last sickness, he was enabled to witness a good confession, assuring us that he knew, the Lord had forgiven his sins, and received him in mercy: and that he could therefore rejoice in the prospect of being ere long admitted to the Marriage Supper of the Lamb above.

"The schools have been diligently frequented; and the newly established Infant School, which is held in two divisions, has afforded us peculiar pleasure. Children of three years old are to be met with, who already know their alphabet, and children a little older can spell very tolerably. Many can also repeat suitable hymns, which they are taught to sing before and after school-hours, and likewise at church.

"On the 30th of May, we met together, for the purpose of commending the servants of the Brethren's Unity, assembled in Synod at Herrnhut, to the blessing and guidance of the LORD and of His HOLY SPIRIT. We implored Him to preside in all their solemn meetings,—to teach them His good and perfect will,—to

give them simple faith and confidence in Him,—and to defend them and the congregations which they represented, from all assaults of the world, of sin, and of Satan.

"Our gratitude is also due to your Society for the abundant supplies you have forwarded to us, and the many proofs you have given us of your sympathizing and brotherly remembrance.—We beseech you to continue to remember us in love, and to unite your prayers with ours, that our LORD and Master may condescend to accept our feeble services, and set us to his praise, on these desolate shores. To His blessing, direction, and support, we anew commend you, remaining ever your faithful and affectionate brethren, of the Mission Conference, at Hopedale.

"J. SAM. MEISNER, ZACH. GLITSCH, GEO. HERTZBERG."

Nain, August 16th, 1836.

"DEAREST BRETHREN,—We acknowledge with gratitude the generous offer of the British and Foreign Bible Society, to render us further assistance in the publication of integral portions of the word of GOD, and we send, by the present opportunity, an Esquimaux version of the Book of the Prophet Isaiah, which has been carefully revised by Brethren competent to the task, with the request that the Society would kindly undertake the printing of it for the use of our congregations.

"A similar offer on the part of the Religious Tract Society, to print such tracts in the Esquimaux language, as may be suitable for circulation among our people, calls likewise for the expression of our sincere thanks. We send two tracts* for this purpose, the only ones we have hitherto been able to translate and revise.

"The improved edition of Luther' Exposition of the Ten Commandments and the Apostles' Creed, for which we are indebted to your Society, is a valuable present to our young people, and we beg to thank you for it in their name. May the use of it be a blessed means of leading them into a more accurate and experimental knowledge, both of the doctrines and the precepts contained in the word of GOD.

"Though the endeavours of our Esquimaux last winter to take seals in nets were but indifferently rewarded, they were enabled, through the Divine blessing on their scanty store, and on the partial assistance we could render them, to keep themselves from absolute want till Easter. After that date, they went as usual to their provision-places, where, however, they obtained but little, owing to the extreme inclemency of the weather. Many of them, when they began to feel the cravings of hunger, were induced hereupon to wander southward to the European settlers, from whom they obtained indeed a supply of bread, flour, and other articles, but only by incurring heavy debts, the pressure of which

* One of the tracts in question appears to be the well-known history of "Poor Joseph."—*Ed. of Period. Accounts.*

they are still feeling. This intercourse with the southern traders led to another painful occurrence—the withdrawal of a family consisting of seven persons from our place. We pity these poor people, being well aware of the misery which they will bring upon themselves. We commend them to the mercy of the good Shepherd, who is alone able to bring back the wanderers into His fold.

"The Schools have on the whole given us satisfaction, having been diligently attended by the children, and not without profit, as was apparent at the Easter examination. During the year past, 18 children have been baptized; 5 persons received into the congregation; 9 admitted to the Holy Communion; one child departed this life, and 7 persons forsook our connexion. The congregation consists at present of 113 communicants; 51 baptized adults, including youths of both sexes; 112 baptized children under twelve years of age. Total, 278 persons.

"The members of our mission-family have, through the LORD's mercy, enjoyed a tolerably good state of health, and have had the needful strength bestowed on them for the discharge of their respective duties. About the end of June, Brother Lundberg suffered indeed from a severe attack of fever, accompanied by violent tooth-ache; and on the 30th of the same month, Brother Henn hurt his left foot so severely, by a fall, that he had to be carried into his room, in which he continued a prisoner for a whole week. In both these cases, the LORD blessed the means used for the relief of the patients, for which we were the more thankful, as we are conscious, that our own skill and experience, particularly in surgical cases, avail but little.

"Our dear Brother and Sister Henn, who have been actively employed here for the space of 14 years, are on the point of bidding us farewell, and removing to Okkak. We pray the LORD to bless them abundantly, and prosper their labours in this new sphere of usefulness. Their place at Nain will be supplied by Brother and Sister Fritsche, who arrived in the Harmony a few days ago, and to whom we have given a cordial welcome. For all the necessaries of life which we have received by the ship, we thank you sincerely, and beg you to convey our grateful acknowledgments to all the kind friends who have assisted in ministering to our necessities, or to our comfort. May the LORD reward them with His choicest spiritual and temporal blessings.

"Commending ourselves to your continued intercession at the Throne of Grace, we remain your affectionate Brethren of the Mission Conference at Nain.

"(Signed,) J. LUNDBERG, C. B. HENN,
J. C. BECK, C. G. ALBRECHT."

Okkak, September 6th, 1836.

"DEAREST BRETHREN, Accept our cordial thanks for your affectionate letter, which we received on the 12th of August by two post-kayaks from Nain. The information which you have transmitted to us, relative to the productiveness of the last year's cargo,

and the blessing which the LORD has been pleased to confer upon the transactions of your Society during the past twelve months, cheered our hearts. Our confidence in His fatherly care and guidance is not a little strengthened by such tokens of His power, and goodness, and we are anew convinced that He will not forsake us, nor suffer the work in which we are engaged to fail for want of temporal means, as long as we are faithful in the discharge of the duties which He has specially assigned to us.

"With the exception of Brother Kœrner, who has been ailing for some time past, we have all been favored to enjoy a pretty good state of health. Brother Stürman has continued to recover from the effects of the attack, with which he was visited two years ago, and has been able to perform his allotted share of missionary labor, including the charge of the school. The LORD has conferred His blessing upon the work which we have performed in His name, and strengthened us for the execution of our daily tasks. The state of our congregation has, for the most part, been satisfactory to us, though painful and discouraging circumstances have not been wanting. Among the latter we cannot help mentioning the exclusion of six persons from our fellowship, the majority of whom were communicants: on which occasion we were, however, thankful to perceive, that all were ready to confess their sin, and anxious for restoration to the privileges, which they knew they had justly forfeited. Meanwhile we cannot but express the fervent wish, that there might be perceptible among the members of our congregation, and especially among the rising generation, a more earnest desire to hear the word of GOD, and to attain to the enjoyment of all that our Lord JESUS CHRIST has purchased for sinners, by the shedding of His precious blood. That the Spirit of GOD is carrying on a work of grace in the hearts of many, has been evident to us, when we have conversed with the individuals of our flock, as well as on other occasions. In the course of the past year, 3 adults have been added to the church by holy baptism, 7 received into the congregation, and 5 admitted to the Holy Communion. Our congregation consists at present of 351 persons, of whom 132 are communicants, 77 baptized adults, 131 children.

"Last winter, our Esquimaux had to suffer more or less from scarcity of food. During the autumn preceding, they caught a considerable number of seals in nets, but their attempts to take seals in their kayaks, and afterwards upon the thin ice, failed entirely. In the middle of December they found a dead whale in the ice, which occasioned general joy. Our people immediately took measures for securing so valuable a prize, but had scarcely commenced cutting off and removing the blubber, when a strong swell carried the dead monster out to sea, and deprived them of the expected treasure, to their and our great concern. Although they obtained a good supply of fish, in the course of the summer, it was not sufficient to preserve them from want during the whole of the ensuing winter. The scarcity of food lasted in fact till the month of June, and was at its height between Easter and

Whitsuntide, while the men were absent on the rein-deer hunt, and the women and children left at home. Great was the thankfulness which prevailed, when the hunters returned with a good store of rein-deer flesh, by which their most pressing wants were relieved. We afterwards learnt that during this season of scarcity, some of their number formed the design of visiting Nain, in order to traffic with the Southlanders residing in that neighborhood, and that they were only prevented from executing their purpose, by the famished state of their dogs. Although they fed upon various things which are generally considered prejudicial to health, they were preserved by the mercy of God from infectious disorders, to which, at such seasons, they are particularly liable.

"For the various useful publications sent to us we return our best thanks. Likewise for the clarionet presented to our choir by some young friends in London, and by which they have been greatly delighted. On the 31st of August, we had the pleasure to welcome Brother and Sister Henn, who arrived in the Harmony from Nain, and are appointed to the service of the mission at this place. We commend the vessel with all on board to the gracious protection and guidance of the Lord on her further voyage to Hebron, and thence across the broad Atlantic to the shores of England. That the Lord may continue to be with you, and bless and prosper all you undertake in His name, is the prayer of your affectionate Brethren of the Mission-Conference at Okkak.

"S. Stürman, G. F. Knauss.
"J. Koerner, F. Erdmann."

Hebron, August 19th, 1836.

"Dearest Brethren,—We have great reason to thank the Lord for the mercy He has shown to our small congregation during the past year. The work of His Holy Spirit is discernible in the hearts of many; but we must, at the same time, confess, that there is great need of a revival of spiritual life among the youth, and especially among the children, whose conduct has often given us pain, being contrary to the mind and holy example of our Saviour. The schools were, on the whole, regularly attended. On the examination at Easter, we had the pleasure of distributing among our pupils a number of little tracts presented to us by a friend in Germany. As this was the first gift of the kind, the distribution caused great delight; and we earnestly pray, that it may be the means of exciting within them a more intense desire after the word of life, and a greater love for the precepts which it contains. It has afforded us much satisfaction to perceive, that several adults, who no longer attend the school, have manifested a great anxiety to make amends for the neglect of former opportunities of learning to read. Seven such young persons have made sufficient progress to be able to use the Testament and the Hymn-Book, which they turn to good account both at home and at church. During the winter the various services of the House of God were diligently frequented by our people, most of whom allowed neither their ordinary occupations,

nor any other circumstance, to interfere with their attendance at church. Nor were we without cheering evidence, that the words spoken led the hearers to reflection and repentance, and to an earnest desire after a participation in the blessings of the covenant of grace. In the course of last winter, four adults were incorporated into the Church of CHRIST by holy baptism, and one attained to the enjoyment of the holy communion.

"The Northland Heathen, to whom our attention is specially directed, appear, we lament to say, as unconcerned as ever about the salvation of their souls. Visits from them have not been wanting, though they have been less numerous than during the preceding year; the comparatively small supply of seals leaving but little at their disposal for the purposes of traffic. Many of these visitors called upon us in our house, principally in the hope of obtaining presents of European articles, such as tobacco, pipes, needles, &c. On such occasions, we do not forget to speak to them of the things which make for their peace, but hitherto, it would appear, without much effect. In answer to our intreaties, that they would not neglect the salvation of their souls, they not unfrequently answer, "O, we believe in Jesus; we have often heard of Him, and trust in Him alone; but we are so much attached to our own country, that we cannot leave it." We can do nothing else than commend such poor ignorant creatures to the LORD in prayer, that He would open their eyes and turn them from darkness to light, and from the power of Satan unto GOD. We confidently believe that the precious seed of the Divine word, which we are permitted to scatter at this place, will, in the Lord's own time, spring up and bear abundant fruit. Two adults, an old widow and a widower, removed hither last spring from the north, and afford good hopes of conversion to the faith of CHRIST.

"The building of our Mission-house and church has proceeded steadily, and we have experienced the gracious help and protection of the LORD, in the prosecution of this important work. Both are already shingled, and the masonry is nearly finished.

"The winter proved uncommonly tempestuous, and the quantity of snow immense. The drifts collected about our Mission-premises were of such size and depth, that they did not entirely disappear before the end of June. The open sea froze last year as early as the 29th of November, and the ice did not leave our bay till the 23rd of last month. Not till the present month (August) were we cheered by any thing resembling summer breezes. Our potatoes and other garden produce, make a sorry appearance, as may easily be supposed. Our experience hitherto would indeed lead us to conclude, that we must give up the expectation of raising good potatoes at Hebron. What is very remarkable, no drift-ice has been seen on this part of the coast this year: in all probability, it has pursued a seaward course, and thus avoided our bay.

"On the 11th September we had the great joy to see the Harmony come to an anchorage off Hebron, after encountering a heavy gale, as she was approaching the settlement, whereby she was brought into imminent peril. May the LORD conduct her back to you in safety, and vouchsafe his protecting care to our dear Captain Taylor, Mr. Sutherland, and all on board.

"Remember us and our dear Esquimaux flocks in your intercessions at the throne of Grace; and believe us to remain ever your affectionate Brethren, the Mission-Conference at Hebron.

"JOS. L. MORHARDT, JON. MENTZEL,
"FERD. KRUTH, AUG. FREYTAG."

3. EXTRACTS OF PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

FROM NAIN.

"I PROCEED to give you a few particulars of our voyage to Labrador. On the 4th of June the Harmony left her anchorage in the Thames, but was afterward detained eleven days in the Channel, owing to contrary winds and calms. To these succeeded a favorable breeze, which carried us rapidly across the Atlantic, and encouraged us to hope for an early arrival in our destined port. On the 5th of July we saw the first drift-ice, through which we tracked our way for upward of an hour into open water. Three days after we came into contact with it again, much to our disappointment. The whole coast of Labrador appeared to be fenced in with an impenetrable barrier of ice; and it was not till the 17th instant, after long and tedious cruising along its margin, that our captain could find a passage into it. On the 18th we saw land, but no way of reaching it, for we were in a state of complete blockade. Had it been possible to keep out of mind the imminent danger to which we were exposed, we should have exceedingly enjoyed the magnificent prospect which met our view, when beholding the wonders of the LORD in the great deep. Immense icebergs towered like palaces out of the water on every side of us, and between them were seen fields of ice, plentifully garnished with huge masses of snow, and a variety of other curious objects. In such a situation it was evident that the efforts of the most watchful and experienced captain could be of little avail. The more earnestly, therefore, did we cry for help to that gracious and almighty LORD, who has so often displayed his power and his mercy in the deliverance of our little vessel from the perils which beset her on this rocky and ice-girt coast. Meanwhile the ice beat fearfully against the sides of the ship, so that every article on board which was not fastened shook, and the bells rang of themselves. Each day we were carried further southward by the current. At times, indeed, the ice opened a little, and we made some progress, but our passage was soon again obstructed

by the frozen rampart. Toward the end of July we moved seawards out of the ice, and on the 31st were in open water. Though the Hopedale Islands were still blockaded by great quantities of drift-ice, our captain succeeded, with the LORD's help, in bringing the ship through all opposing obstacles, into Hopedale Harbor, and in anchoring her safely off the settlement, on the 4th of August. After celebrating the festival of the 13th of August with the congregation at Hopedale, and partaking with them of the Holy Communion, greatly to our refreshment, we continued our voyage to Nain, where we arrived on the afternoon of the 18th. I rejoice sincerely to be once again in Labrador, and to resume my pleasant labors in this mission, in which, if it please the LORD to preserve my health, I hope to be long engaged.

F. C. FRITSCHE."

"OUR official letter alludes to the severe weather which has characterized the last twelve months. During the winter our Esquimaux had much to suffer. Some of them who were employed in catching seals, were obliged to spend two days and nights without food, almost buried in the snow, Fahrenheit's thermometer standing twenty-three degrees below zero. Several of their dogs were frozen to death before they could reach home. A man of the party related, that when on the second day he had with difficulty crept out of his snowy bed, he found his dogs so completely incased in the hard snow, that he had to cut them out with his knife; a work of no little difficulty, as his hands were so frozen that he could scarcely hold his knife. With much emotion he returned thanks to GOD, for the wonderful preservation he had himself experienced. Last autumn the Southlanders brought into this neighborhood an infectious distemper, which carried off about two hundred dogs,—a great loss to our poor Esquimaux. Our people left us, as usual, soon after Easter, and repaired to their provision-places, where they suffered great want, owing to the failure of their attempts to catch seals. A woman observed, in reference to this season of distress, 'I had indeed to endure great bodily hunger, but how much greater would have been my misery, if my soul had been also famished, and I had not been able to find comfort and refreshment in the word of GOD, and in the enjoyment of his grace.' Such, however, were not the sentiments of all; one man, whom we had provided with work last winter, that he might be able to support himself and family, went to the Southlanders from his spring provision-place,—ran into debt with them for various articles of food, and did not show his face here again till he came to remove his household goods. We can say with truth, that the traffic with the southern settlers has ruined the temporal circumstances of such as have unfortunately engaged in it. Whoever knew them a few years ago, would be astonished at the change for the worse which has taken place in their condition. Formerly they had good clothes and boots, and often a

large piece of cloth, and a quantity of old European clothing;—now they go about in wretched garments, and torn boots, which, not being eatable, are all that remain to them; the flour, bread, peas, pork, molasses, butter, &c., obtained in barter from the Europeans, being all consumed.

"Our musical Brother Mark is greatly delighted with the clarionets sent him; and has written a letter of thanks for them, which you will kindly forward to the esteemed donors. We have now two clarionet-blowers, and Mark, and another young Esquimaux, who plays the violoncello, has begun to play the organ in the Sunday services. You may easily suppose, that we do all we can to encourage such laudable attempts.

J. LUNDBERG."

"Of late I have been occupied with the school, and have had much encouragement to proceed in my work. Many of the older pupils take great delight in committing to memory passages of Scripture and hymns, and I have been often pleased and surprised to observe the readiness with which some of them can refer to the texts, which they have learned. Hardly are the texts quoted, though taken from different books of the Old or New Testament, when they begin to read them aloud. This is especially the case with the girls. The little children also learn well: even infants three or four years old, who do not as yet attend the school, frequently visit us in our houses, for the purpose of repeating the verses they have got by heart. It is, however, greatly to be regretted, that the wandering life which our Esquimaux are compelled to lead between Easter and November,—having to seek their livelihood at places, some of which are fifty to seventy miles distant,—deprives their children of the full measure of advantage, they might else derive from the schools.

C. B. HENN."

FROM HOPEDALE.

"Our congregation, as you will observe from our diary, has gradually increased to nearly two hundred souls. A family came to us some time ago from the South, who had formerly lived here; though they profess a desire to be converted, we fear that their object is rather to relieve themselves from the temporal distress which they endured, while at a distance from us. Thus far they have conducted themselves in an orderly manner; the change of heart which they need, must, however, be the work of the Spirit of GOD. My visits to the sick during the past year, have afforded many cheerful proofs, that this work is still carried on in the hearts of our Esquimaux. All my patients but one, I am thankful to say, recovered, through the blessing of GOD. If any kind friends would send us some pieces of old linen or cotton, for the use of my humble surgery, I should consider it a great favor.

G. HERTZBERG."

FROM OKKAK.

"In reference to the distress which prevailed among our Esquimaux last winter, I cannot help remarking, that it would be unjust to ascribe it to their own indigence or mismanagement; the fact is, they had laid in an unusually large stock of fish last summer, and would have got through very well, had they but been favored to obtain a moderately good supply of seals. But in spite of all their exertions this failed almost totally. How they will fare next winter is known to GOD only, for hitherto scarcely any cod-fish have made their appearance on the coast. He who has thus far ministered to their necessities, will also, we trust, send help in time to come.

F. ERDMANN."

FROM HEBRON.

"The number of people under our care having increased to 148, our temporary church has become too small for their accommodation. With our musical performances we are still very far behind the older stations. If our violin players succeed in learning to play a hymn-tune, we must be satisfied for the present.

"The Northlanders, who visit us, appear as yet to have very little relish for the Gospel. They are not indeed absolutely ignorant, many of them having often heard of JESUS and his salvation; but they tell us frankly, that they have no wish to be converted. We do not, however, give up our hopes of seeing even some of these careless sinners brought to seek mercy of that Saviour, who came into the world to save them. The Esquimaux from Sæglek (the place nearest to us) appear to be the least disposed to receive our testimony.

L. MORHARDT."

"We are making good progress toward the completion of our buildings. Both the dwelling-house and the church are already shingled, and the masonry is also in a state of great forwardness. Part of the last chimney remains to be built; the steps in front of the house and church doors are finished; the floors are mostly laid; the joiner's shop and smithy are ready for use, and were in fact used last winter. If the LORD grant us health, we may perhaps be able to remove into our new premises next summer, or, at latest, next autumn. On the 11th of September we had the joy to see the Harmony come to an anchorage in our bay. As early as the 7th she had been close to the shore, but was driven off again by a furious gale, which lasted for three days and nights, and brought her into imminent peril. The storm was so violent that the water was thrown up twenty or thirty feet in the air, and more solid substances were driven furiously to and fro. We feared that we should never see the Harmony again, but the

Lord was pleased to listen to our supplications, and bring her at length into the desired haven.

F. Kruth."

"Through the mercy of the Lord I have been preserved in health and cheerfulness through another year, for which I cannot be sufficiently thankful. A good deal of my time was devoted last winter to the school. I had therefore abundant opportunity of becoming acquainted with the encouragements and difficulties connected with the work of education in this desolate region. It must indeed continue an imperfect work, as long as the children are absent from us for so many months in the year, and exposed to temptations of various kinds. Our circumstances, in regard to this important department of labor, must be allowed to be very different from those of our brethren in South Africa or the West Indies. Meanwhile, as we can never hope to have a resident population, subsisting chiefly by agriculture, we must be content to do all that lies in our power to improve the time allotted to us. A better system of domestic discipline would certainly facilitate our endeavors. We have not forgotten our promise to attempt the establishment of an infant school; we must, however, beg for some specific instructions how to conduct an institution of this kind.

A. Freytag."

[From the "Periodical Accounts," &c.]

II. GREENLAND.

The characteristic features of the Missionary work carried on by our brethren upon the shores of Greenland, are well depicted in their correspondence of this year. If their trials and sufferings have abounded, so have also their consolations. Of the flocks committed to their charge, at the two northern settlements, (from the two southern no letters have hitherto come to hand,) they are enabled to make a favorable report: the majority of their members exhibiting a sincere desire, to grow in grace and in the love and knowledge of our Lord Jesus Christ. The extreme rigor of the season appears to have exposed the poor Greenlanders to a more than ordinary measure of want and distress, and to have eventually deprived a considerable number of them of the ordinances of the Lord's house, which they have learned to prize above every earthly good. The remark concerning the annual loss of life, which occurs at that settlement, by the upsetting of kayaks, and other accidents on the sea or ice, is truly distressing, and will hardly fail to call forth benevolent sympathy, on behalf of the many widows and orphans who are thus left destitute. The partial assistance which the Missionaries have been enabled,

through the kindness of friends on the continent of Europe to render to these helpless sufferers, as well as to other members of their flocks, who were in danger of perishing with cold and famine, is most gratefully acknowledged by them, as is likewise the small donation of 6*l.* from England, for the purchase of an additional supply of coals for their own use. Should any Christian friends, who read their affecting statements on these heads, be disposed to contribute to the alleviation of hardships and sufferings which seem to be progressively on the increase, through the increasing severity of this frigid climate, their gifts will be thankfully accepted and faithfully applied.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM BROTHER JOHN LEHMAN.

"*New-Herrnhut, July 6th,* 1836.

"DEAR BROTHER,—In my letter of last year, I mentioned that we had been under the necessity of undertaking the erection of a new wing to our dwelling-house. I am happy to be able to add, that by dint of great exertion, the building was finished by the 18th of September last, notwithstanding the cold and generally unfavorable weather which prevailed during the summer. How desirable this completion of our work proved to be, you will readily comprehend, when I tell you, that as early as the 21st of September the winter already set in with frost and snow, to such a degree, that it was impossible to labor any longer in the open air. In the course of the present summer we hope to fit up the interior, as far, at least, as our own hands can perform the work; for herein we can obtain no assistance from the Greenlanders. A considerable portion of our short summer must also be spent in collecting drift-wood, and in sawing and splitting it, which, of course, interferes with our building operations. We should derive great advantage from the possession of a circular saw, which we could use for cutting up the blocks of drift timber.

"The opening of the trade with Greenland, on which I commented in my last, is a measure which appears to be but slowly reduced to practice. Negociations, in reference to it, are still going forward at Copenhagen, to attend which our neighbor, Captain Holboell, inspector of the trade at Godhaab, is on the point of returning to Denmark with his family. It is my confident belief, that our gracious LORD, who has all things under his control, and who is wonderful in counsel, and excellent in working, will so direct the course of this important affair, that the consequences may tend to the promotion of the spiritual and temporal well-being of the Greenlanders—the prosperity of this mission, and the glory of his holy name. The internal state of the Greenland congregation attached to this oldest settlement, is such, that we can, in truth, rejoice over it. The conversation of the majority of its members is in conformity with the precepts of the word of GOD, and worthy of the grace they have received. Our young people especially have afforded us joy and encouragement, by their diligence and good conduct at school. The kind

contributions of some friends in Europe having enabled us to procure from Copenhagen a quantity of slates and writing paper, we shall find ourselves in a situation to give our pupils further instruction in the art of writing, and also to add some lessons in arithmetic. I have already prepared a multiplication table in the difficult Greenland language, and other simple tables used in ciphering, which we shall lose no time in introducing into our schools. The past winter was not one of the coldest, though of long duration. The east wind, which prevailed during the greater portion of it, blowing upon us over the long channel of Ball's River, often felt as if it were poured through a narrow blow-pipe, and occasioned us much inconvenience and discomfort. Of snow, no great quantity fell till the months of April and May of the present year, and the thaw did not commence till the latter part of June. Even at this date, large masses of snow are lying in the neighborhood of our house, and fresh snow-storms are not unfrequent. The brooks and pools of fresh water often freeze in the night, and the air is cold and raw, and the atmosphere hazy and gloomy. Such a state of the weather seems to preclude the hope of our obtaining from our gardens a sufficient quantity of vegetable food.

"The health of the brethren and sisters, stationed at this place, has been, upon the whole, preserved to them, through the LORD's mercy, during the year past; and they have been enabled to prosecute their labors with cheerfulness. I have, indeed, had to suffer severely at times from gout, and my dear wife has also been frequently ailing; yet neither of us has been prevented from performing our respective duties.

"For the valued gift of 6*l.* from our dear friends in England, we beg to return our warmest thanks, and to commend ourselves to their further kind remembrance and prayers.

"At the present season, we are much in spirit with the synod of our church, assembled at Herrnhut. O may our gracious LORD and Saviour, by whose permission this assembly of His servants has been convened, whose is the little flock committed to their special charge, and who has graciously led it from the beginning, and nourished it upon the pastures of his Holy Word, condescend to preside in the midst of His servants, and grant them the counsel and aid of His blessed Spirit. May He enable them to address themselves to the repair of the goodly edifice which He has himself founded and built, and which has here and there fallen into decay, not through his but their own fault, and that of their people, in a manner accordant with His holy mind and will; assisting them to exchange, wherever necessary, feeble supports for stronger ones, and to build up her pillars of hewn stones. He is the only wise Architect; as such He has made Himself known, before the foundations of the world were laid; and to Him we may therefore commit, with child-like confidence, the prosecution and completion of the work of His own hands—the erection of a structure that shall withstand all the assaults of the world, and of Satan.

Commending myself and fellow servants to your affectionate remembrance, I am, &c.,

"J. Lehman."

FROM BROTHER MICHAEL EBERLE.

Lichtenfels, June 13th, 1836.

"Dear Brother,—At your kind request, I gladly resume a correspondence, which nothing but peculiar circumstances would have led me to break off, during the last two years. In 1834, as you are aware, I paid a visit to Europe, whence I returned to Greenland last year, but too late to take advantage of the annual opportunity for correspondence by the Greenland traders. The visit of my dear wife and myself in Germany, though of short duration, afforded us much enjoyment, and we still look back upon it with feelings of thankfulness. Our passage back to Greenland was fearfully tempestuous. For above five weeks we were driven to and fro in Davis's Straits, by a succession of furious storms, accompanied by cold so extreme, that the sailors had their hands and faces dreadfully frozen; even those of us who remained in the cabin suffered more or less, in like manner. On the 12th of June it blew a hurricane, and the cold was so intense, that the water froze in the casks, so that it was difficult to obtain what was needful for cooking. At length, on the 22d of June, we arrived at Zukkertop, two hundred English miles from this place, where we immediately left the ship, and commenced our voyage hither in a woman's boat, arriving at Lichtenfels on the 4th of July, to the indescribable joy of our dear Greenlanders, who cried aloud to each other, as they saw us at a distance, "our father and mother are come back." The summer of last year was so unfruitful that we obtained but little from our garden. Most of the turnips were no larger than hazel-nuts, and we therefore salted them together with the green tops, in order to have some vegetables to eat along with the dry rein-deer flesh, which is a common winter food. The prospect for the present year appears to be equally unpromising, our garden being still buried under the snow, and the cold so severe, that the windows of our room are often frozen fast in the night. Nine months of winter have already passed over our heads, and we do not yet see any end of it. It really seems as if the climate of Greenland were becoming more and more inclement; for, during the thirty-two years that I have spent in this country, I have never known so winterly a summer as this. Our poor Greenlanders have also had a year of much distress, having suffered exceedingly from cold, and from the want of the necessaries of life. Having captured but few seals last autumn, and met with no better success in the early winter months, being often prevented from going out in their kayaks by the frozen state of the sea, they began, in February, to be in want of food, and of blubber wherewith to warm their houses. This scarcity lasted till the beginning of the present month. The supply of fish being

also but scanty, (a very unusual circumstance), the distress was at one time extreme; indeed, had we not undertaken to relieve the wants of some poor widows and orphans, they must have perished with hunger and cold. I may here remark, that the number of men at this place who are able to earn a livelihood, is quite out of proportion to that of the individuals dependent on them for support. We can only reckon upon 45 providers, as they are called; and our whole congregation consists of 360 persons, old and young. At the other settlements, the two classes stand in a better proportion to each other, which is partly owing to the smaller number of fatal accidents occurring to the Greenland men. Here we have again had to mourn over the loss of three of our Brethren, who perished by the upsetting of their kayaks, in the course of last winter, leaving destitute families to be provided for. We have now 33 widows belonging to this congregation. I am thankful, however, to be able to add to the above distressing account, that the scarcity of food experienced by our people had no injurious effect upon their spiritual state, as was the case last year. The meetings were faithfully attended, and with evident blessing upon the use of the means of grace. When we expressed our sympathy with them, and our concern on account of their sufferings, they often replied, 'It is of small consequence that the body hungers,—if but our souls are fed, we are content.' At Christmas, we had the pleasure to see nearly our whole congregation assembled, the greater number of those who live at the outplaces, from six to eight hours' journey from Lichtenfels, having removed hither early in December, that they might enjoy with us the blessings of the Advent season. The Lord fulfilled the desire of these dear souls, and caused the Christmas festival, and that of the new year, to be days of real blessing. His presence in our various meetings was so powerfully perceptible, that many were constrained to shed tears of thankfulness and abasement, in calling to mind the love which prompted Him to exchange His throne of Glory for human misery. Even such as during the summer had fallen into transgression, and subjected themselves to church-discipline, were powerfully arrested by divine grace, and we humbly trust, were enabled to cast themselves anew into the outstretched arms of the Good Shepherd. There are, indeed, some of our people who cause us grief: living much among the colonists for the sake of a better maintenance, they are often seduced by them to the commission of sin, and their consciences are lulled to sleep by false comfort. Though, when we speak earnestly with them on the subject, they are often greatly moved, and induced to make confession of their guilt, this emotion proves in the sequel to be of short duration; for when they return to their worldly connexions, their repentance and good resolutions are soon forgotten. The residence of so many of our people at a distance from us, is a great injury to them,—but, as it is by command of government, we cannot prevent it. So much is evident to us, that the object of this unfortunate arrangement, viz. the improvement of trade, is far from being answered; for our Greenlanders have

never had so few articles for traffic with the factories as since they were thus dispersed. And as for the poor people themselves, whose efforts were to enrich their European customers, they suffer ordinarily much more severely from want of food, than do the dwellers in our settlement. In April last, several families from the Gradefiorde removed hither to escape absolute starvation.

"The present Synod is often a subject of our prayerful remembrance. May the Lord bless the deliberations of His assembled-servants, to the revival of His work among us, and the restoration of the former love, zeal, and simplicity, that all who see us may acknowledge us to be the property of Jesus; and the small but favored Church of which we are members, to be the work of His own hands. We commend ourselves, our fellow-laborers, and our Greenland flocks, to your affectionate intercessions.

"MICH. EBERLE."

[From the "Periodical Accounts," &c.]

III. WEST INDIES.

1. NEGRO SCHOOLS IN THE BRITISH WEST INDIA ISLANDS.

The Schools established in the West Indies, by the Church of the United Brethren, are among the earliest efforts made for the religious education of the Negro race. They were commenced about 25 years ago. The attempt was necessarily imperfect, and on a small scale, being confined for many years to the Islands of Antigua and St. Kitts, but the Divine blessing was not withholden from it. As the fears and prejudices which so long prevailed regarding Negro instruction wore away, and the means progressively increased, the Brethren's Missionaries became anxious, not to be behind their esteemed fellow-laborers in the endeavor to train up the children of their sable and colored brethren, to walk in that way which leadeth unto life eternal. During the last 11 years, they have been most effectually assisted in this branch of their labors by "The London Association in aid of the Brethren's Missions," and the Divine blessing which has rested on this co-operation, and especially on an Appeal in behalf of Negro Schools, first issued in the year 1824, by some respected members of the Society of Friends, has enabled the Brethren, without trenching upon their Mission-Funds, *which they have always held to be exclusively applicable to the preaching of the Gospel to the heathen*, to establish many new Schools, and to improve the system of instruction generally. In many stations, adults as well as children attend, and Infant-Schools have been partially introduced.

During this period, school-houses have been built or purchased at—

St. John's, Newfield, Gracehill, and Cedar-Hall, in ANTIGUA;

Sharon, in Barbadoes; Bethel, in St. Kitts; New Carmel, Woodlands, Irwin Hill, Beaufort, Malvern, and Somerset, in Jamaica.

Several schools have also been established on separate estates on those islands. The number of the latter is not accurately known, but probably exceeds 30, besides which there are about 30 regular schools in connection with the West Indian Mission. The number of children under instruction is not less than 4300.

Much, however, remains to be effected. Ever since the happy event of Negro Emancipation, the desire of the Negroes, both old and young, for instruction, has far outstripped the opportunities possessed of imparting it. The crowded state of the Brethren's existing schools, the number of applicants who cannot obtain admission, the urgent invitations from persons of all classes, white, colored, and black, to establish new ones, call loudly for an extended cultivation of this field of labor.

Information having been desired by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, it has been ascertained, that the number of new school-rooms urgently required, and which the Brethren's Missionaries are anxious to erect and occupy as soon as possible, are 20, designed for the reception of 4520 children, viz. eight school-rooms in Jamaica, three in St. Kitts, four in Antigua, three in Barbadoes, and two in Tobago; the expense of which, on the most economical scale, consistent with the requisite durability in a tropical climate, will be 5550*l.*

His Majesty's Government, in distributing the first grant of 20,000*l.* for the purposes of Negro Education, made by Parliament, were pleased to appropriate 1500*l.* to the Brethren's Society, under the following conditions—that it be applied solely to the erection or purchase of school-houses in islands where the Brethren's Missions are established, and that the Society pledge itself not to withdraw any portion of its funds now appropriated to Negro education, nor to defray from its own resources less than one-third of the expense hereby to be incurred. These conditions fulfilled, the school-houses are to become the absolute property of the Society, and the schools maintained in them to be subject exclusively to its control.

Of the eight school-houses,—for the erection of which the means have been principally supplied by the above Government grant of 1500*l.*,—those at Montgomery in Tobago, Mount-Tabor in Barbadoes, and at Fairfield, New-Fulnec and New-Eden in Jamaica, are, it is believed, advancing rapidly towards completion. Of the remaining three, no specific report has yet been made.

Although the whole of the sum of 750*l.*, being one-third of the cost of erecting eight school-rooms capable of receiving at least 1650 children, which the Directors of the Brethren's Missions have engaged to contribute towards the above-mentioned object, has not yet been raised, they have felt it right, to enter into further negotiations with his Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, relative to a second grant for the same object, derived

from the funds again placed at his disposal by Parliament, for the purposes of Negro education. The importance, not to say the necessity, of following up the work so happily commenced, by the erection of school-houses at the Stations which have hitherto remained unprovided with them, will, it is hoped, be considered a sufficient justification of a step, which, in the existing state of our mission and school-funds, might seem at first sight to be of somewhat questionable propriety. The result of the transactions with the Colonial Office, has been the award by Lord Glenelg of a sum of 1200*l.*, towards the erection of seven school-houses, on conditions similar to those previously agreed upon. The school-houses which the Brethren are thus pledged to build, with the aid of the renewed Government grant, are the following: In JAMAICA, at *Irwin-hill*, *New-Bethlehem*, and *Bethany*, (in Milegully). In ST. KITT'S, at *Bethesda*. In ANTIGUA, in the district of *Five Islands*, near St. John's. In BARBADOES, in *Bridgetown*. The sum to be raised by special subscription, or to be appropriated out of the general fund of the Brethren's Missions, is 600*l.* Shall we do wrong to cherish the hope, that the aid required will be rendered us by those, who, in seasons past, have taken so kind and generous an interest in our efforts for the instruction of the ignorant and neglected Negro race; and that the Mission-Fund of our Church may continue to be applicable to the great object, to which it is primarily and specifically devoted?

2. JAMAICA.

EXTRACT OF THE DIARY OF NEW FULNEC, 1835.

January 6th. Visited the aged and infirm on Ipswich estate, which I had been prevented from doing for several weeks. An old blind man, who is very indigent, expressed his conviction that all is for the best, though we cannot understand the reason. He added, by way of explanation, that earthly parents are not in the habit of telling their children the reasons of all their actions, and yet good children take it for granted that all is done out of love. He then requested an explanation of that portion of the LORD'S prayer—"Thy kingdom come;" to which he listened with much attention.

Sunday, 15th. The congregation was as usual very good. We were obliged to make extra benches with boards and blocks, and some remained outside. Met Brother Collis at the Kepp, and was kindly received by Mr. Marsey, who regularly instructs the negroes on Sundays, and a number of children during the week. Afterwards we proceeded to Hampstead—visited several sick persons, and opened a new negro house with prayer. In the evening, a number of persons attended catechization. We returned home the next morning.

20th. Rode to Harwich—visited the old and sick in their houses. An old negro, with whom I had been conversing on my former visit, begged hard for baptism, saying he wished, if it were only

half of his sins, to have them washed away. I repeated to him, that the outward act of baptism would not remove the burden of guilt, if not accompanied with the renovation of the heart by the Holy Spirit. As he was still exceedingly ignorant, I was bound to turn a deaf ear to all his entreaties, but invited him to meet me on my next visit. Another old man asked me, where the wicked would get water to drink in the flames of hell. I repeated to him the parable of Dives and Lazarus.

March 2nd. Yesterday we began speaking with the baptized members. One man said in reply to a question—"In this world a negro may run away from his master, and hide in the bushes, but in the next world there will be no bushes to hide in—he must face the LORD."

6th. The Bishop of Jamaica, with Rev. Mr. Hill, his chaplain, breakfasted with us, in company of the Brethren Scholefield and Collis, Mrs. Farquharson, Mrs. Miller, and Mr. and Mrs. Wright. He was very affable and friendly. He heard some of the children read the Testament, and took pains to ascertain whether they understood it or not.

9th. With Sister Zorn I visited some sick persons on Y. S. estate. A candidate for baptism, who was very ill, expressed herself in a very pleasing manner. She said—"I was a wild sheep formerly, or rather a wild goose, not knowing what I was doing. We called good bad, and bad we called good; but, I bless our Saviour, we now know better, and I pray to the LORD every day to pardon my sins. If I could but know that my poor soul would be happy, I would not care if the LORD called me to-day. I hope the LORD will receive my soul." I then proceeded on my way to Fairfield, and called at Gilnock Hall, the residence of the custos, Hon. D. Robortson. Mrs. R. took me to see her German emigrants, who have engaged themselves by indenture for five years. They complained bitterly of having been deceived in their native land with the prospect of manufactories, &c., but seemed getting more settled.

14th. Continued speaking with our communicants. One observed, I grieve to think that sometimes I love the Saviour so much, and then again my thoughts wander from him; that my heart should ever touch on sin makes me fret; but I know that I do not belong to myself, I am the LORD's, and He may do what He thinks good with me. I only beg Him to keep me from falling, and not let sin get advantage over me again.

Good Friday. The chapel was well filled. In the evening, after a prayer, we read the history for the day, interspersed with verses, as customary in the Brethren's Church.

Great Sabbath. George, from P., came to see me to-day; he put several questions about fasting, and requested directions: he complained that, since giving in his name, his heart felt very bad; and on my telling him that Satan always strove hard to keep those in his chains who were earnestly seeking to forsake him, by suggesting evil thoughts, he exclaimed—"Well, that's the way he serves me; I

sometimes feel a pleasure in reading in my testament, and then again for weeks it appears to me as if I could not bear to look at it; I don't feel comfortable."

Easter Sunday, 19th. Before sunrise, several hundred persons had assembled for the early celebration of our Saviour's resurrection. We met in front of the chapel, there being no burial-ground as yet set apart. A large congregation assembled for the regular services; our own members kindly making way for strangers.

24th. I attended at W. for the first time to catechize the children,—some adults attended. May the LORD in His compassion look upon these people, who have hitherto so little regarded His word!

May 7th. Went to Black River with Rev. Mr. Thompson, agent of the British and Foreign Bible Society, on some business, and particularly to aid in forming a Bible Society for the parish. The custos kindly took the chair; and several other gentlemen who were present were nominated on the committee.

Sunday, 10th. The Rev. J. Thompson, who had returned on the preceding day, preached an excellent and truly scriptural sermon. Afterwards, some of the Testaments were distributed, after prayer to the LORD for His blessing. Then Mr. T. addressed the congregation on forming a Bible Association, to which I was glad to find 145 immediately subscribe. We afterwards sat down at the LORD's table to our spiritual refreshment, and with us, besides Mr. and Mrs. F. and family, eleven white persons as guests.

15th. I went to the Woodlands to visit John Stewart, who has been confined to the house for several months by a severe attack of rheumatism. It was pleasing to hear his longing after the word and house of GOD. "Ah, Massa!" he said, "me hungry for de word; here me tan, me get nobody to read for me out of that good book. Sometimes, on Sunday, me creep, look at the chapel, (New-Fulnec is visible through the trees, distant four miles,) and wish I was there. I should be content to be sick always, if I was but near the LORD's house."

Sunday, 31st. We kept both adult and children's prayer-day together. Several were baptized, who seemed truly thankful to profess publicly their faith in the Saviour; and we hope this arose from clear views, that remission of sin is to be obtained by the blood of JESUS. Such outward fruits are encouraging, but we long to perceive the fruits of the Spirit ripening among our people.

Whitsunday, June 7th. Spent at Irwin-hill: it was prayer-day. Brother Zorn preached on the subject of the day—and also baptized several adults. It was gratifying to perceive the increase of hearers in that congregation. May the good Shepherd keep all in His fold. The attachment of the people to their former pastor was very evident and gratifying. One of the people said—"He also saw Massa Light in his wanderings." (dreams.)

11th. Brother Haman accompanied Sister Zorn home, and Brother Collis and I proceeded to Westmorland on business, by way of Lucca. On the road, we stopped several hours at Musquito

Cove estate, belonging to Mr. Scott; found many of the people who had been baptized by Brother Light in the years 1824—1826. We were kindly entertained by the rector, Mr. Stainsby, an evangelical minister. The scenery on the road was frequently fine, and the situation of Lucca is really charming.

12th. Rode on to Green Island; from thence, after a long and tedious journey, reached Dr. Samuel's estate, Negril Spots, and were kindly received by the Doctor and his lady. He is anxious to see one of our number attend his negroes, and to have a teacher for the neighborhood, and offers us the use of a house called Providence, and other assistance. We are too weak-handed to undertake it at present.

Sunday, 14th. Spent very pleasantly at Beaufort; the hall was thronged with hearers. A chapel is very desirable. Those who had attained to church privileges in the past year had their love-feast; and the small congregation partook of the LORD's Supper.

15th. After breakfasting at Hopeton, got back to New Fulnec in safety.

28th. More persons attended the services to-day. In the congation meeting, I asked those who could read, to read a chapter aloud, and then questioned them about the same. Commenced speaking with our communicants.

Sunday, 12*th*. In the meeting for the assistants, several brethren and sisters were received into this company, by giving the right hand of fellowship, upon whom we pray the LORD to bestow the needful gifts and grace, and, above all, humility.

August 1*st*. This memorial day of the Emancipation we had called on our people to spend in thanksgiving to GOD. About one o'clock, accordingly, the chapel was crowded; joyful thanksgivings resounded, and prayer was offered up for GOD's blessing, and an address delivered, in which the negroes were excited to gratitude to GOD and man, and to faithfulness and obedience.

Snnday, 9th. I preached at Fairfield; the chapel was crowded, and the people attentive. Brother Ricksecker married six couples.

September 14*th*. Accompanied Mr. Farquharson to Lowground. On the road I experienced several kind providences. At one time, my horse, after crossing a litle brook, made a dreadful stumble, and threw me off, but without injuring me. At another time, he nearly fell, and was carried down the stream, when it was swollen with the heavy rain, so as to reach to my knees.

October 14*th*—15*th*. We spent at Spring-Mount, in company with seven ministers of the Established Church, in connection with the Church Missionary Society. It was pleasant to perceive the general anxiety to spread the Gospel, and the prospects there are, that much may be done for the same by all denominations.

Sunday, 18th. To my surprise, three of the above-mentioned ministers appeared at church this morning. I thought they were gone on their way homeward. The Rev. G. Griffiths, rector of Portland, examined the children in the catechism, and then ad-

dressed them in a very pleasing manner. We hope it was profitable to them.

Sunday, November 1st. Rode to Miss Alexander's, and preached at 8 o'clock to a good many persons, returning in time for the public services, which were kept as usual.

Wednesday. Went to Ipswich, where I met nearly fifty negroes in the negro houses, and addressed them.

6th. At nine, I read and expounded the Scriptures at Mr. Campbell's house; thence proceeded to Whitehall; catechized and taught the children; thence to Mount Charles, where Mr. Burleton has given me permission to instruct the people. Was happy to find them anxious for instruction.

Christmas-day. The chapel was pretty well attended, but not so numerously as last year.

Saturday. We were much disappointed at the small number of hearers; the chapel was but half full, and formerly the second day used to be the best attended. This was owing to a variety of causes. Among others, to the fact, that, on several properties, the usual allowances were served, and that the negroes visited their friends. The children had their love-feast and examination as usual.

On a review of the year, we must sing of mercy. The LORD was true to His promise, that where two or three are gathered together in His name, He will be with them.

Several of our flock departed this life, of whom we indulge the cheering hope, that they are now around the throne of GOD, enjoying the pleasures which are at His right hand for evermore. Satan lay in wait for souls, and, to our great grief, succeeded in drawing several into the commission of gross sins! The LORD have mercy on these offenders, and bring them to the way of life.

At the close of the year, the congregation consisted of 117 communicants, 164 baptized, and candidates for communion, 335 new-people and candidates, and about 240 children baptized or under our care.—Total 856.

J. ZORN.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM BROTHER G. ROBBINS.

Irwin-Hill, August 15th, 1836.

"DEAR BROTHER,—Since I last wrote, we have had much to suffer from sickness, and are only just now recovering from a kind of influenza, which has been very prevalent in our neighborhood. The past year has been a very trying one to European constitutions, and we are much concerned to learn that the yellow fever has proved fatal to so many of our dear Missionaries in Antigua and St. Kitts.

"A few days ago, I had the pleasure to receive a letter from Brother Zorn, announcing his safe arrival in Altona.

"The opportunity which you have had of conversing with him

on every thing connected with this Mission, leaves me little to communicate. I may however add, that since he left us, the LORD has continued to own and bless the labors of all our Missionaries in this island. The people in our vicinity continue as eager to hear the words of eternal life as they were two years ago ; and I am happy to say, that not a few of them have become decided followers of the Lamb of GOD. Satan, however, is still on the alert to seduce souls from their steadfastness, and bring dishonor upon the Gospel ; and we have lately had the grief to find, that four of our young people have been led astray by his devices.

"From Easter, 1835, to Easter, 1836, 6 persons have become communicant members of this congregation, 18 adults and 14 children have been baptized, 14 received into the congregation, and 5 re-admitted to the same : 72 of the new-people have been added to the class of candidates, and 29 couples have been joined in holy matrimony. The congregation consists of 210 members, of whom 131 are communicants, besides 195 new-people and candidates, and about 176 children under 12 years of age—in all 581 persons.

"Our day-school is better attended than it was, and we have procured a steady person from the refuge at Fairfield, as teacher. Another young person has engaged to instruct the children belonging to Williamsfield estate, and on most estates we have evening-schools.

"About two months ago, through the kindness of a friend, I received a donation of 50*l.* sterling, from the "New England Company for educating and instructing the Blacks in religious knowledge, &c.," for which generous gift we are truly thankful.

"I think I mentioned to you, that I had obtained from some friends upwards of 40*l.* currency towards the building of the Church at Beaufort ; and since then, we have made a public collection for the same object, which produced 10*l.* 10*s.* 9*d.* currency. Thus, you see, our friends in this district are not backward in aiding our endeavors, by kind contributions. All the Brethren and Sisters at the other Stations are well, with the exception of Brother Collis, who was recovering from the effects of over-exertion.

G. ROBBINS."

3. ST. KITTS.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM BROTHER ABM. SCHOLEFIELD, WRITTEN ABOUT A MONTH PREVIOUS TO HIS DEPARTURE.

Basseterre, April 13th, 1836.

"DEAR BROTHER,—Brother and Sister Roemer arrived safe and well after a voyage of seven weeks, and we had the joy to welcome them as our future fellow-laborers, on the evening of Maundy Thursday. They spent Good-Friday with us in town, and on the following day, proceeded to Bethesda, their place of destination. Brother Roemer took part in the duties of Easter Sunday, and addressed a Negro congregation for the first time.

"The Passion and Easter season has been one of renewed blessing to us. The meetings were well attended in the evenings through the week; and on Easter-day, though rainy, we had double congregations, who were very attentive and devout. We shall be very glad to have a larger and more commodious church, and then we may expect a more regular attendance of our people; at present, they excuse themselves for staying at home, when it appears at all likely for rain, by saying, 'If we come, we can't get into church, and should have to stand out in the rain;' of which the Negroes are much afraid."

4. BARBADOES.

EXTRACT OF LETTERS FROM BROTHER JOHN TAYLOR.

Sharon, May 4th, 1836.

"DEAR BROTHER,—The carpenter had just finished the shingling of the New Church at Bridgetown, when your letter arrived. Our Mission-conference, which met immediately on its receipt, unanimously agreed with you in the opinion, that the best and cheapest way would be to finish the building at once, especially as most of the materials are already bought. We also propose to remove the pulpit, table, benches, &c., out of the present chapel, and fit it up for a dwelling-house, according to its original destination. It will make a comfortable Mission-house, with speaking-rooms, guest-room, and cellars. The small house now occupied by Brother and Sister Klose, we intend to convert into a school-room, until we obtain the means of building a larger one. We are anxious to finish the work, in order that we may be able to engage more fully in the spiritual building, which we are called to raise at this important station.

"The 24th ult., being adult prayer-day, Brother Klose baptized two women at Bridgetown, and 10 persons were admitted as candidates for baptism. On the same day, 34 persons were baptized here, and 3 at Mount-Tabor. From Easter 1835 to Easter 1836, 185 adults were baptized at Sharon, 18 received into the congregation, and 81 admitted to the Holy Communion. At Mount Tabor during the same period, 47 adults were baptized, 11 received into the congregation, and 4 admitted to the Holy Communion.

"The meetings during the Passion-week and Easter were well attended at all the stations, and were much blessed to our own hearts, and, we trust, also to many of our Church members, and others who attended them. Many, as is the case at home, come at such seasons out of curiosity, or because they see others come; nevertheless, we hope that even *they* may have derived blessing for their souls, from hearing of the love of our Saviour in dying for us, and rising again.

"Last Sunday was the children's prayer-day. Brother and Sister Oerter went to Bridgetown to care for the services there, and Bro-

ther Klose came hither. While he preached in the chapel, I addressed another company in the school-room, for the church was crowded, and many could find no room in either place, but sat outside under the ever-green and cocoa-nut trees. The children repeated hymns and portions of the Summary of Christian Doctrine, which they had learned. I then prayed the Church Litany, and afterwards held a short address to them and the adults. After the preaching, I addressed the children in the church, and baptized 6 infants. Brother Klose then held the meeting for candidates for baptism, new-people, and excluded; next followed the congregation-meeting, at the conclusion of which I married 17 couples. Brother Klose afterwards held a love-feast for the widows, 85 of whom were present. With many of them it is a real edification to converse; with others, especially of our younger members and new-comers, we have to exercise much patience, and sometimes to make use of our excellent church-discipline. Brother and Sister Oerter take much pleasure in the schools; they are very active, and truly devoted to the work to which the LORD has called them.

"Last week I received a note from Brother Zippel, requesting one of the Sisters to come to Mount-Tabor, as his wife was taken ill with a sudden attack of asthma, so severe, that he despaired of her life. Sister Taylor and myself went over immediately, and found her scarcely able to speak; Mrs. Haynes, who had been sitting with her most of the day, expected every moment that she would depart. It pleased the LORD, however, to bless the means employed for her relief, and she is now better, though far from well.

"Brother Zippel is about to commence the erection of the school-room at Mount-Tabor. We are sorry that the rate of exchange is so low at present, having fallen 10 per cent. during the last half year, while building materials and wages are much higher than they were. As we have still so much work on hand at Bridgetown, we propose to put off the enlargement of the school-house at Sharon, till we have finished in town. We hope that by that time prices may be more in our favor. All the churches destroyed by the hurricane of 1831, are now rebuilding, and the planters are either erecting new houses, or repairing their old ones with the compensation-money."

July 15*th.*

"I have the pleasure to inform you that our new chapel at Bridgetown was consecrated and opened for divine service, on Sunday, the 10th inst. The services for the day, at the other stations, were omitted, and all the members of the Mission-family were in town. After a hymn and short address, I offered up a prayer, dedicating the new building to the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, and imploring our dear Saviour, the Head of His Church, to bless the word of His atoning death, to the conversion of many souls within its walls, thanking Him, at the same time, for His gracious help and protection from all harm during its erection. Brother Zippel preached to a large company of attentive hearers, and the Brethren Oerter and Klose took a share in the other services of the

day. At 7 o'clock, P. M., I preached from Isaiah lvi. 7, '*Mine house shall be called an house of prayer for all people.*' The new congregation consists of 9 members, and 29 candidates for baptism and reception. One woman was baptized into the death of JESUS in the morning service. The building is 72 feet by 45, and being 20 feet in height, will admit of galleries, if required, preparations having been made for them in the walls. A collection was made after each sermon, amounting to 37 dollars. We have begun to fit up the small chapel for a dwelling-house, as originally intended; and my dear wife and myself are to move into it on the 1st of August, GOD willing, to take charge of that new station, when Brother and Sister Klose will return to Sharon. We shall feel much at leaving Sharon, to begin our work afresh in the large and daily increasing town. In this view, we commend ourselves to your fervent prayers. Brother Zippel has commenced building the school-house at Mount-Tabor, the walls of which will soon be raised.

"Our kind friends, Mr. and Mrs. Haynes, are now on their voyage to England, having sailed for Bristol in the Steadfast, Capt. Barton, on the 2d inst., followed by our prayers and good wishes. We shall feel their loss very much.

"I am thankful to say that the Mission-family in this island are all, at present, in tolerable health. We have had very warm weather, and a burning sun, accompanied by refreshing rains. The sugar-harvest is entirely finished, and there is a good prospect for the ensuing crop, if the LORD spare us from hurricanes and other disasters. The apprentice system goes on well in general, and the value of land has risen in this island, though many of the proprietors are leaving for England.

"Our chapels continue to be crowded on the LORD's day, and the schools go on in their usual way; the Infant schools, especially, give us much pleasure.

"P. S. We had lately the pleasure of a visit from two pious ladies from Bristol, one of whom made the voyage for her health. They staid 12 days with us at Sharon, and on taking leave, gave us 10*l.* currency for our chapel at Bridgetown."

Bridgetown, Sept. 19th.

"I have now to inform you, that my dear wife and I moved hither from Sharon, on the 1st of August, to take charge of this new station. A malignant fever has lately prevailed in this town and its vicinity, and some persons have also died of it in the country. Thanks to our gracious LORD, none of our Mission-family have yet had it, though Brother Klose and my wife have been indisposed.

"The attendance at our new chapel here on Sunday morning, does not average more than from 150 to 200; but it is generally well filled in the evening with attentive hearers, and last night it was so crowded that many stood outside. Besides this, we have the joy, almost daily, to see one or another come to us for religious

instruction. Last week, the special magistrate for the parish called on us, and invited us to visit five small estates in the vicinity of the town, having obtained permission from the employers to have religious instruction imparted to their apprenticed laborers, and the promise, that they would allow them an hour once a-week for this purpose from their working time.

"Brother Zippel has nearly finished the new school-house at Mount Tabor, and the Brethren Klose and Oerter at Sharon are preparing to enlarge theirs. The schools at both places go on as usual. Having been so occupied with building, we have not as yet done any thing here in the way of schools, but we hope shortly to commence.

"Our excellent governor, Sir Lionel Smith, has been appointed to the government of Jamaica, and left Barbadoes some weeks since. His successor, Sir E. M. McGregor, has not yet arrived from Antigua."

5. TOBAGO.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM BROTHER J. T. LIGHT.

Montgomery, April 4th, 1836.

"Dear Brother,—The Passion-season just closed has, I think, been one of distinguished mercy toward us, and the people among whom we reside. I believe I remarked in a former letter, that the public services at Montgomery have been well attended since last Christmas. Our Sunday-school list gives us three hundred names: half of these are tolerably regular in their attendance; the rest generally find their way once a fortnight. During last week, as we read in the evenings the history of our Lord and Saviour's last words and sufferings, the chapel was well filled with devout hearers. On Good-Friday at noon it was crowded with people dressed in their Sunday attire. The Negroes on three of the neighboring estates having had the day given them, independently of their Saturday, it was again well filled at night. We must wait to see the effects of this blessed seed-time, and hope in the Lord continually, that He will enable us, in this island, to welcome many a fellow sinner, who comes hungry and thirsty after the Word of Life, the testimony of Jesus crucified.

"Montgomery never witnessed so large an assembly as yesterday, (Easter Sunday.) Including the children, at least 1000 persons attended the services of the day: of these about 300 joined us at sunrise to hear the history of the resurrection of our Lord.

"Since Easter, 1835, there have been baptized, 20 adults and 6 children, 12 were received into the congregation, 5 departed this life, and 10 were excluded.

July 20th.

"We continue to go forwards in our labors both among adults

and children, in humble dependence on the gracious support and blessing of our LORD. A goodly number attend our public services on the LORD's day, and we hope that the seed sown will appear in due time, to the glory of Him who has promised, that His word shall not return void, but accomplish that for which He sent it, producing in them conviction of sin and godly sorrow, and bringing forth fruits meet for repentance. Our school on Sundays continues to be nearly as numerous as ever, while our Monday evening-school has been dropped for the present, in consequence of the unbecoming and light-minded behaviour of a number of young persons of both sexes, who attended more, we fear, for amusement than for improvement. In lieu of that, we are about to open a school on Wednesday evening, and intend to admit such only as are willing to instruct others, and to be monitors of classes; we shall commence as soon as we are able to enter the school-house now erecting.

"I feel much pleasure in stating that several gentlemen in this neighborhood, hearing that his Majesty's secretary of state, when allotting the 1500*l.* for the erection of schools under the inspection of the Brethren, had especially remembered our Mission in Tobago, have shown a readiness to assist us in our object with masons' work and carting. This kind act has been a great relief to our minds, as the carpenter would otherwise have been a loser, had we held him to his engagement, to cart up the timber at his own expense. When the ground had been chosen for the site of the school-house, they sent us upwards of thirty laborers for two days, to clear the land, and bring down the rising hill to a proper level. This would otherwise have been the work of several weeks for half a dozen hands, who must have been well paid into the bargain. In addition to the above, a few friends, with John Baird, Esq. at their head, have encouraged us to issue a subscription paper, to aid us in liquidating the current expenses of this year, hoping that some others, like themselves, may be found willing to give a donation. Before the year is out I hope to send you a list of contributions; should it be only twenty or thirty pounds, it will prove that our neighbors are not unmindful of our work, nor look with indifference on the welfare of the present and rising generation of apprenticed and free laborers.

"The rain has fallen in such torrents during this and the preceding month, that the building of the school-house has been considerably impeded. I may venture to say, that we have lost a whole month on this account, and it will be September before it will be ready for us to occupy. On the 6th of this month we had three severe claps of thunder; the last was truly terrific, and its reverberating sound prevented us from determining, on which side of the house the electric fluid had fallen: but we soon heard that it had struck a tall tree, close to Mount Irvine great-house, which may be about a quarter of a mile from ours in a straight line. The concussion was so great, that more than twenty panes were broken to pieces in their windows. The lightning, after descending the tree, ran a short distance along the ground, and sank into the earth. I consider it as a most merciful providence that the house was spared,

with its affrighted inmates. I have just heard, that the river which empties itself into little Courland Bay, being swollen by the heavy rains in the interior, has formed itself a new channel into the sea, and carried away a number of our bricks, that were on the beach, waiting to be removed to Montgomery.

Scarborough, Sept. 9th.

"My dear partner has been for the last month very ailing, and she is still an invalid. On the 10th of August, she was seized with distressing spasms. She had, for the two preceding months, suffered much in her mouth and throat, having something like the thrush: medicine was given in abundance, and by the help of the LORD, she began to recover. Ten days ago she was attacked with stronger spasms, and it was long before any relief could be obtained. She is resigned, but wishful to be free from pain, if the LORD please; and we say, 'the will of the LORD be done.'

"The school-house is getting forward, though slowly, owing to the very unfavorable weather."

6. DEMERARA.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM BROTHER J. COLEMAN.

Anna Regina, August 25th, 1836.

"DEAR BROTHER,—On the 7th instant, we concluded our ministrations, in our temporary dwelling, and truly it was a day to be had in remembrance. The LORD added to our number 12 souls, men and women, who had diligently attended instruction, and appear to have received our testimony of the love of JESUS; 4 were baptized; 8, already baptized, were received into our fellowship; and 12 were added to the class of candidates. Some of the new-people also are in a hopeful way. On the following day, we moved our effects into the new house, which we find far more comfortable than that which we have left; and could we but get the ground-floor fitted up for a temporary church and school-room, we might get on very well, until a spacious church can be erected. It will not hold half the people that attend public service, but it is large enough for the school. The manager says it shall be boarded, and, indeed, this is absolutely needful, for the mud floor is too soft for the legs of the benches. Our congregation and classes will have their meetings in the largest room on the first floor, till this is done.

"Our schools are going on well, especially the day and Sunday-schools. I hope soon to receive school-books, especially for the first class. Since our change of abode, I preach not only at 11 A. M. but also at 7 P. M., keep instruction in the Sunday-school, and the class for new-people and candidates, besides the congregation meeting on the Sunday. On Wednesday and Friday evenings are the usual meetings.

[From the "Periodical Accounts," &c.]

IV. SOUTH AFRICA.

EXTRACT OF LETTER FROM BROTHER C. L. TEUTSCH.

Gnadenthal, June 18th, 1836.

"DEAR BROTHER,—Since the date of my last, none of our Hottentots have returned from the military station, nor have their wives been importuned to repair thither, to which, indeed, no consideration could induce them. I received a circumstantial letter from Captain Rawstorne, on the 22d of May, in which he expresses his belief, that they would soon be set at liberty, as no preparations had been made for issuing a fresh supply of clothes, though they will presently become due, and it is reported that two regiments are expected from England. He attaches no credit to the rumor, that the province of Adelaide is to be restored to the Caffres. He states that all our people are well, and that their conduct is very satisfactory, and has been kind enough to insert various commissions from individuals of them to their wives and relatives.

"Having commenced with the low country,* I may as well continue my report in that direction, and travel next to SHILOH, whence Brother Bonatz mentions, under date of April 11th, that his wife is already much at home in her new station, and has begun to learn the native language. At their last speaking, the Tambookies manifested great indifference to spiritual concerns; for they had milk and maize in abundance, and could not see that they required any thing further. The baptized members universally gave them much pleasure. He adds: 'Since the treaty of peace was signed, Shiloh and its neighborhood has become a gathering-place for Fingoes, wild Tambookies, and Caffres, who flock hither to decide their quarrels, as there is yet no English officer appointed to this post. These strangers plunder the gardens nightly of gourds and Indian corn, in consequence of which the winter provision of our Tambookies will be greatly reduced, so that they will be necessitated to leave us earlier than usual for their out-places. A son of the Caffre chief, Maratuza, named Sani, and some Tambookies from beyond the river Kei, who had been guilty of various depredations, took refuge, some months ago, in our neighborhood. Those whom they had plundered carried their complaints to Fort Cox, and King William's town, and on the 27th of March, Captain Stretch appeared with about seventy English soldiers, and a great number of Caffres, to investigate the matter, and, in case of necessity, to punish the guilty. The next day messengers were despatched in every direction, to convene the Tambookie chiefs of every rank. Most of them appeared the same evening, and on the following day a numerous

* Or Unterland.—This is the term by which the Dutch settlers have long been accustomed to designate the eastern districts of the colony; the western districts, or those nearest to Cape Town, being called the Oberland or Upper Country.—*Ed. of Period. Accounts.*

company met in solemn assembly in our old church, when Mapasa was acknowledged as the supreme chief of the Tambookies. It was likewise notified to the Tambookies, that there were four things from which they must, in future, carefully abstain, viz. murder, theft, smelling-dances, and rebellion. A Tambookie from a distance, who had recently got up a conjuring-dance, was amerced in ten head of cattle, and the robbers above-mentioned had to restore all their booty. These were days of terror to the Tambookies, who now began to understand that they were under British government.

"In more recent letters of the 16th of May, the Brethren Fritsch and Bonatz state, that they had seen in the Graham's Town newspaper an order of council, that no white man shall possess a foot of ground in the new province, and confirming Mapasa as sole proprietor and lord of this territory, under the protection and control of the British government. It was further announced that the two Hottentot field-cornets at Shiloh had been deputed by the magistracy at Fort Cox, to notify this order to the whites who lie on this side the ancient boundary, and to signify to them that they must vacate the land within ten days.

"Captain Stretch gave Brother Bonatz the copy of a letter which he had addressed to the Governor-general, proposing that an officer should be stationed at Shiloh, with the command of fifty men, to watch over the civil relations of the district. The Missionaries express themselves anxious as to the influence, which such an arrangement may have on the internal prosperity of the congregation, while, on the other hand, they would rejoice to be relieved from those outward cares, which draw so largely on their time and spirits. All things considered, they deem it best to be quiet in the matter, and leave the disposal of it to the Lord, believing that He, without whose will or permission nothing can take place, will overrule it to the promotion of His cause.

"We next proceed to Enon, whence however my accounts are but scanty. Brother Genth mentions that he returned on the 5th of June from a visit to Shiloh. Brother and Sister Stoltz, the latter of whom is recovering from her indisposition, have much pleasure in the infant-school, which now numbers sixty children.

"From Elim, I have no intelligence, no opportunity having offered. The accounts from Hemel-en-Aarde are of a less pleasing character than usual; some of the patients having recently been guilty of the crime of stealing from the contractor. As the latter has forborne to make any complaint against the offending parties, on promise of amendment, they escape this time with exclusion from the meetings of the baptized. Brother Tietze was much troubled by this act of misconduct, but is as well in health as can be expected. The repairs of the Church and other buildings are now finished, which he feels to be a great relief to him.

"To come home at last to Gnadenthal.—At the examination of the girls' school, which Brother Nauiaus held on the 29th of April, I was greatly interested to see how much the children had learned. Out of 121 children, 96 could read in the Bible; most of

them could repeat the catechism, and they had made considerable progress in writing and ciphering. Brother Schopman also instructs them in geography, and the replies, they gave, showed that they had made satisfactory improvement in this branch also. Upon the whole, it is not too much to say, that the state of this school is very cheering; 15 of the eldest girls have been placed out in situations. May 19th, I held the examination of our infant school, beginning with bible-history, in which they answered very correctly. There are 12 children in the reading class, some of whom read with much propriety and emphasis. Our Hottentot assistant Ezekiel Pfeiffer next examined his pupils in natural history, ciphering, and spelling; and, though somewhat daunted on this, his first appearance, on such an occasion, he acquitted himself in a very creditable manner, as did his little charge. Thirty-six chidren were advanced into the upper schools, notwithstanding which promotion, there remain 117 in the infant-school.

"The celebration of the festival of Whitsuntide was attended with distinguished blessing: four persons were admitted candidates for baptism, 12 were baptized under a powerful feeling of the presence of JESUS, 8 were received into the congregation, and 6 re-admitted. In order to become better acquainted with the domestic life of our Hottentots, we have divided Gnadenthal into seven circuits, each of the six missionary couples, residing near, taking charge of one, and Sister Kohrhammer, who is still well and cheerful, caring for the seventh, consisting of the families immediately around her. We purpose, if possible, to visit every family once a week, and to exchange circuits with each other monthly. We hope that by our Saviour's blessing, this plan may be attended with good effects.

"Brother and Sister Lees have been on a visit at Zwellendam for three weeks, to the evident improvement of their health and spirits.

"*Gnadenthal, August* 1, 1836.

"On the 12th of July we had the great joy to receive two letters from Brother Hallbeck, announcing the safe arrival of himself and party in England, after a speedy and prosperous voyage. The intelligence called forth a general expression of thankfulness to the LORD, from our Mission-family and our Hottentot congregation.

"The Synod of our Church now assembled at Herrnhut, often engages our thoughts, and brings us with prayer and intercession before the throne of divine grace. As to myself, I confess, that I can look forward with hope and confidence, to the result of the proceedings of this assembly. I feel a comfortable assurance, that the LORD will himself preside in the midst of his servants, and direct them by his Holy Spirit and his sacred word:—rendering them obedient to his voice and ready to follow his leading in all things. We are deeply interested, as you may believe, in the sphere of service, which may be allotted to our dear Brother Hall-

beck;—remembering that it is very far from impossible, that he may be detained in Europe. How heartily we shall welcome him back again in South Africa, I need not tell you.

"A few days ago, our friend Mr. Hancke wrote to us, that he had had an interview with the Governor as requested, on the subject of the marriages of the Hottentots, and that his Excellency had informed him, that in conformity with directions received from the British government, a decree would shortly be promulgated, by which the privilege would be conceded to us of solemnizing and registering marriages in our own congregations,—thus obviating the inconveniences and abuses connected with the matrimonial courts hitherto existing. We shall truly rejoice when this important improvement in our civil code has been carried into effect.

"Towards the end of June, I paid a visit of a day at Elim, which I enjoyed greatly; but as I expect to be called thither again shortly, for a somewhat longer season, I shall defer for the present any details of the progress of the Mission. Of the infant establishment at Houtkloof, I must however give you some account. I rode over on Saturday afternoon, and the same evening held a discourse to the little flock, in which I particularly enforced the duty of reading the word of God. I reminded them that this was the more needful, because they could not hold meetings for edification daily, and that as several of the adults and some children in every family who have been at school at Elim, are able to read, there could be the less reason for neglecting so great a privilege. Inquiring afterwards how many of them had Bibles, I found that four families containing some readers, were destitute; they assured me, that though very desirous to possess copies, their poverty would not allow them to give five dollars (7*s.* 6*d.*) for one. As I know their circumstances, and believe that the Bible Society in London is willing to render assistance in such cases, I promised to supply them with copies at the reduced price of two dollars. Have I gone too far, in entering into this engagement? I hope not. Before we separated, I invited them to attend divine service the following morning, (Sunday.) They came gladly, and listened with great attention to the discourse which was held.

"I have still a word to say concerning the local arrangements of this little flock. You have already heard from Brother Hallbeck, that the good people have built a small house for our accommodation, when we visit them. This tenement is twenty-six feet long, and sixteen feet broad, and is now finished with the assistance of workmen from Elim and Gnadenthal: I was the first who occupied it, as a lodging and preaching place. At present, indeed, it consists of little besides the four walls; we will, however, see to it that a bedstead, a table, and a couple of chairs are provided from Elim and from this settlement. On the Sunday, when I preached, and thus dedicated this house to the service of the Lord, it was furnished in the following manner: in one corner stood a bedstead, in the middle of one side a small table and a chair, lent by a friendly neighbor. Some of the hearers brought

stools with them, others logs of wood, others boxes, and thus the majority found something to sit upon. All this was well; I stood behind the table, and told them, with a warm heart, of the grace and goodness of the Friend of sinners, and they heard me gladly. After the service was over, I thought within myself—If some of our dear English friends could but see the rudeness of the temple, in which this little flock are wont to meet, who knows but they would say, 'Here are a few pounds to help to pay for benches, and a desk for your table, and a piece of cloth to cover it; that, in this house of God also, things may be done decently and in order.' Meanwhile, as nobody has hitherto witnessed the scene but myself, I think I cannot do better than send my imperfect description to my dear correspondent in London, in the hope that he may have it in his power, by the communication of it, to obtain the needful means for transforming this vacant building into a chapel, for the use of the flock at Houtkloof. You will not, I am persuaded, take it amiss that I have followed this impulse.

"In the afternoon I proceeded half an hour's ride further to our old friend Mr. De Bruyn, and came just in time for the worship which he performs in his own house. A goodly company of Christian hearers were assembled; the Heathen who usually attended, I had myself been the means of keeping away. This worthy man is unwearied in his endeavors to promote the spiritual well-being of his neighbors, whom he directs with much simplicity to our Saviour. After the public service, he always meets a number of young people and children, to whom he imparts instruction in Christian doctrine. I was much gratified, on this occasion, to observe the readiness with which the children answered the questions put to them.

"A letter from Brother Bonatz informs us, that a Captain Rabe has been appointed military agent at Shiloh.

"That Captain Stockenstrom, the newly appointed governor of the upper province, who has just arrived from England, had an opportunity of conversing with Brother Hallbeck in London, we are glad to be informed. We are well assured of his friendly feeling towards our Mission, and his willingness to serve us, as far as lies in his power.

"The last post brought no fewer than fourteen letters addressed by Hottentots of Gnadenthal, still retained as soldiers on the eastern frontier, to their wives or parents. They contain expressions of earnest desire, soon to return to their families; but, at the same time, of great uncertainty as to the period of their being set at liberty. To our last petition to the governor, on their behalf, a favorable answer was returned, but no steps appear to have been taken, to carry into effect his excellency's benevolent intentions.

"The members of our Mission-family here are all in their usual health, and join in brotherly remembrance to yourself and the Society for the Furtherance of the Gospel.

C. L. Teutsch."

FROM BROTHER W. C. GENTH.

Enon, July 13th, 1836.

"Dear Brother,—In the distant post of usefulness we are called to occupy, we find the God of our salvation true to his promise—to be with his feeble servants, directing them by his Spirit, and sustaining them by his all-sufficient grace. Our Mission-family is blessed, on the whole, with good health, and we dwell together in peace and harmony. Our Hottentots have difficulties of various kinds to struggle against, especially such as are connected with their obtaining a livelihood. At present they have a small store of Indian corn, but we fear it will not last long. When provisions are somewhat plentiful, there is a corresponding increase in the number of inhabitants: when they fail, many of our people are obliged to leave us. Brother Stoltz has devoted himself to the infant-school with great zeal and faithfulness ever since his arrival here, and the fifty children who daily attend it, appear to take delight in the instruction imparted. The other schools are also regularly attended to, and we trust the Lord confers his blessing upon them, as well as upon the preaching of his Gospel, and the other ordinances of his house. Notwithstanding the clear and generally healthy atmosphere, which is one of the features of this district, our people are very liable to colds and coughs, and very recently seven children departed by means of the hooping-cough. This dangerous disorder has of late years become much more frequent among the Hottentot children, for which we are unable to assign a satisfactory reason. We commend ourselves to your continued affectionate remembrance.

W. C. Genth."

FROM BROTHER J. FRITSCH.

Shiloh, July 27, 1836.

"Dear Brother,—Sister Fritsch and myself have just finished speaking individually with the members of our Hottentot and Tambookie flock, and we have, on the whole, experienced satisfaction in the performance of this duty. At the Mission-conference which followed, 7 Hottentots and Bushmen, and 1 Tambookie, were admitted as candidates for baptism, 2 Hottentots and 1 Tambookie appointed to receive that sacred rite. On the 1st of July, a Tambookie woman was acknowledged a candidate for the Holy Communion. Our services continue to be well attended, and the singing of the Hottentot women is truly edifying; of the Tambookies the same cannot as yet be said,—even the Tambookie girls seem to show little inclination to learn to sing. The generality of the wild heathens by whom we are surrounded appear to belong to those hearers of the word to whom our Saviour referred, when He declared, 'No man can come unto me, unless the Father, which hath sent me, draw him. Therefore also said I unto you, No man can come unto me, unless it be given him of my Father.'

"On the 12th of this month, Captain Rabe, with his wife and two children, and two friends, five persons in all, arrived with us, the Captain being appointed the magistrate of this district. He has already enrolled 11 Tambookies as soldiers, 3 Hottentots as post-couriers, and various other persons for government service. For all these we are to provide a sufficient supply of meat, &c. amounting to nearly 80lbs. per day, and there seems to be a prospect that the number of recruits will be considerably augmented. Thus our situation promises to become a very different one from what it was a few years ago. May we be enabled, after the example, and in the spirit of the great Apostle of the Gentiles, to 'become all things to all men, that by any means we may gain some.'

"Many of the ordinary dwellers at this place have been under the necessity of removing to a distance, owing to want of pasturage for their cattle. The ground under cultivation has continued to increase in extent, and the Tambookies have even begun to raise wheat. On the whole, they cannot complain of want. Further particulars, I believe, have been already communicated by Brother Bonatz, to whose letter I beg to refer you, &c."

FROM BROTHER ADOLPH BONATZ, ADDRESSED TO OUR LATE BROTHER C. I. LA TROBE.

Shiloh, July 22, 1836.

"Dear Brother,—I duly received your kind letter of the 10th of June last year, and beg you will accept my most cordial thanks for it, and be assured that I always remember you and all my British friends in much love, and particularly now, at a time when we seem to stand in peculiar need of the intercession of our beloved brethren and friends before the throne of grace. You will no doubt have heard, that in September last, the Caffres, after a most daring inroad into the colony, made peace with the English government, and were willing to become subjects of the British crown. In consequence hereof, the country, as far as to the Witte-Kei river, was taken possession of, and our station, with the whole Tambookie tribe of Mapasa, from that time came under the authority of the Colonial government. We were exceedingly thankful, that the poor Tambookies would thus be protected against their formidable foes, the Corannas, Caffres, &c.; and we trust that the time is not far distant, when the strong arm of government will put a decided stop to the murders and thefts, and the many other acts of lawless violence by which they ruin themselves, and are prevented from entering into the kingdom of God. The first step which tended to this result, was taken in the month of March, when Captain Stretch, with a detachment of English soldiers and Caffres, arrived here to punish several Tambookies, who had committed depredations on some other of the new British subjects, and after doing so, had fled to our neighborhood. It being thought necessary to make an example of the offenders, their cattle were taken and divided among those who had been robbed.

For some time after this, the whole country remained in a state of great confusion. At every trifling alarm, the Tambookies were flying in all directions, and the Caffres were constantly crossing the border of the Tambookies without passes, and trying to enrich themselves by taking cattle from their frightened neighbors, or by making them pay for old complaints, which happened long before the war,—all which is contrary to the orders promulgated. At length the Governor resolved to give the Tambookies also a resident agent, who should protect them against their enemies, and endeavor to make them live in peace, but at the same time punish them when they are wrong. We hoped that the agent would live somewhere in the neighborhood, but the Governor thought it best to station him at our institution. Captain Rabe, who seems to be a benevolent man, arrived here in consequence on the 12th inst., and will be the resident agent of government for all these Tambookie tribes. He lives in the house which we built for visitors, but will soon build a house for himself. We understand also that a military post will be established here, for which purpose several Tambookies have already been enrolled. Great changes will therefore take place in a very short time; and I may say, our situation is becoming altogether a new one. Those Tambookies who lived here merely for the sake of the good pasturage, &c. will shortly leave us, as some families have already done; but I trust that those who have felt the power of the word of God, will remain here and grow in grace. On the 19th of June, we had the great joy to baptize a Hottentot man, and a woman of the Bushman race; at the same time an old Tambookie man, two other Tambookies, and several Hottentots, were received into the class of candidates for baptism, and a baptized Tambookie woman was admitted into that of candidates for the Holy Communion. My school still affords me great pleasure, though it requires much patience, owing to the constant changes which take place among the inhabitants of this institution. The Tambookie congregation consists of 14 baptized adults, of whom 7 are communicants, and 6 baptized children. The Hottentot congregation is by far greater; and I think that there are now as many Hottentot inhabitants here as Tambookies. Many of the Tambookies know very well, what they should do to be saved; but they tell us plainly that, although as long as they are in church, their heart is open, and they feel the necessity of turning to God; yet as soon as they are out of it, they cast these feelings away, and count the world with its pleasures more valuable than the blessedness of the children of God. O help us to implore the Lord, that He may hasten the time, in which these benighted heathen will rejoice in the name of Him that loved us, and cleansed us from our sins by His own blood. Sister Bonatz, who is truly a help-meet for me, and who, like myself, devotes some time to the study of the Tambookie language, begs me to remember her most kindly to you and your family.

Ad. Bonatz."

[From the "Periodical Accounts," &c.]

V. CIRCULAR LETTER OF THE SYNODAL COMMITTEE FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF THE MISSIONS OF THE UNITED BRETHREN, ACCOMPANYING THE STATEMENT OF 1835.

"DEAR BRETHREN AND SISTERS,—In rendering to you once more an account of the important stewardship committed to us by the Church of which we are the feeble servants, we call upon you, to unite with us in praising the name of the LORD, for the help which He has graciously afforded us, and the blessing which He has laid upon our imperfect endeavors for the extension of His kingdom on the earth.

"For the temporal necessities of our Missionary work, He has provided, in a manner exceeding our largest expectations. The contributions received during the year 1835, amounted to $57,608 84, the expenses incurred to $52,296 73, leaving a balance in favor of the fund of $5312 11. Including the surplus of $7417 21, with which the year 1834 closed,—there remained, consequently, in our hands, at the end of the year 1835, the sum of $12,729 32. This balance on account of the General Mission Fund will, however, be materially reduced, if we set against it the deficiencies of $2237 38, in the account of the WEST INDIA FUND, and of $115 02, in that of the WEST INDIA SCHOOL FUND. Although the very considerable surplus of the BARBADOES-FUND has been brought to the credit of that for West-Indian purposes, the demands upon the latter have been so numerous and heavy, owing, chiefly, to the erection or enlargement of Mission-premises in Jamaica, and the establishment of a new Station at Bridgetown in Barbadoes, that the receipts have been quite insufficient to meet them. On a comparison of these several accounts, it appears, that the whole surplus left in our hands, at the close of 1835, does not exceed $10,376 92.

"Among the receipts of the year, those derived from the bounty of our Christian friends in Great Britain and Ireland, amounting to the unprecedented sum of $25,662 40, occupy a distinguished place, and claim a tribute of especial gratitude. In how far we are warranted in looking for a repetition of liberality so extraordinary on the part of these esteemed benefactors, we presume not to determine. One fact seems however scarcely to admit of doubt, viz. that the annual enlargement of our field of Missionary labor, must be attended with an annual increase of the expense of its cultivation.

"We proceed to advert to the progress of our Missionary work during the year past.

"In GREENLAND and LABRADOR, the winter of 1834—1835 proved very severe and protracted; in Labrador, the native converts had less to suffer from want of the necessaries of life, than their Greenland Brethren, who were reduced to great distress, by

the failure of their attempts to obtain a supply of provisions during the autumn preceding. This was the case particularly in the two northern congregations. At *Fredericksthal* 13 heathens were baptized; and, after an interval of several years, our Missionaries there were again visited by heathen from the East coast, who promised to remove to the settlement. The Missionaries in LABRADOR had less cause to complain of the encroachments of the Southlanders, than in former years, and the course of their Esquimaux congregations was, in consequence, less disturbed. The youth afforded them particular pleasure, by their diligence in learning. At *Hopedale*, a cheerful jubilee was celebrated, 50 years having elapsed since the baptism of the first heathen Esquimaux at that place. At *Hebron*, the frame of the Church and Mission-house was erected in the course of the summer.

"Our Missionaries among the DELAWARE Indians in Upper Canada, found great cause to be instant in prayer to the LORD, on behalf of the many unstable members of the flock; their faith and hope being often severely tried by the consideration of the little abiding fruit, hitherto vouchsafed to their labors. In the midst of many hardships and trials from without, the litle flock of believing CHEROKEES afforded satisfactory evidences of a work of the Holy Spirit on their hearts.

"During a visitation of two months in SURINAM, our dear colleague, Brother Curie, had an opportunity of becoming intimately acquainted with the spiritual and temporal state of the Mission in that colony. The negro congregation belonging to the town of *Paramaribo* already exceeds 3000 members. Means have been taken, to facilitate the visits paid to the Negroes on the plantations in the neighborhood of *Charlottenburg*. The number of estates visited at present is 46;—26 more than were accessible five years ago. The Associations formed in Holland and in Surinam, to promote the spread of the Gospel in this colony, continued to assist the labors of our Brethren, to the utmost of their ability.

"A new Mission was undertaken in the course of the year, in the English colony of DEMERARA, to the service of which Brother and Sister Coleman of Antigua were appointed.

"In the DANISH WEST INDIES, the Mission held on a peaceful and prosperous course, experiencing the continued favor and encouragement of the colonial authorities.

"In the ENGLISH WEST INDIA Islands, considerable damage was done to our Mission-premises, especially in ANTIGUA and ST. KITTS, by the hurricane which took place in the month of August. A yet severer loss was sustained in ANTIGUA, by the departure of four brethren and sisters in the prime of life, by means of the yellow fever. Our eight Stations in JAMAICA reckoned 8,500 Negroes belonging to them; and the number of persons, of all ages, who flock to the churches, to hear the message of salvation, increased daily: the schools were likewise diligently attended, and measures were in progress to provide additional school-houses. The Negro congregations, in BARBADOES, were in a very hopeful state, and our Brethren were preparing to erect a

more spacious church at *Bridgetown*, and to fit up the former church as a school-house. A larger church is also required at *Montgomery*, in TOBAGO, to accommodate the continually increasing auditories.

"In SOUTH AFRICA, peace was at length concluded between the English government and the Caffres; according to the terms of which, the Western Caffre territory became subject to English authority, under the name of the province Adelaide. In this district our settlement of SHILOH is situated. Notwithstanding the troubles and alarms connected with the war, our Brethren at *Shiloh* proceeded steadily with the erection of their church, and were enabled to dedicate it to the service of the LORD, on the 23d of December, with praise and thanksgiving for all the goodness and mercy they and their flock had experienced. The congregation at *Enon* took refuge at Uitenhage, during the interval between the first of January and the beginning of May. On their return to the settlement, they found their buildings and property nearly uninjured. The new church at *Elim*, built entirely by Hottentot workmen, was solemnly opened on the 18th of October, under a powerful perception of the Divine presence. At *Gnadenthal*, Brother Schopman undertook the instruction of eight young Hottentots, of steady character and good abilities, with the special object of preparing them for usefulness, as assistants in the schools. May the blessing of the LORD, which has been thus far so largely vouchsafed, continue to rest upon this important Mission!

In conclusion, we beseech you, dear Brethren and Sisters, to unite with us in fervent supplication to the LORD, that He would be pleased to raise up from the midst of our church, an increased number of faithful and qualified laborers—that He would graciously maintain both within and without its borders, the spirit of active participation, so needful to the support of the work committed to us—and that he would lay His abundant blessing on every institution, having for its object the proclamation of His Gospel, and the extension of the boundaries of His kingdom.

"Saluting you, and all our dear Christian friends, with cordial affection, we commend ourselves to your prayers; and remain, ever, your very faithful and affectionate Brethren of the Mission-Department in the Elders' Conference of the Unity.

G. M. SCHNEIDER, HANS WIED, C. G. HÜFFEL."

Berthelsdorf, May 28th, 1836.

STATEMENT OF THE RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF THE MISSIONS OF THE UNITED BRETHREN, FOR 1835.

RECEIPTS.

I. From members of the Brethren's congregations, and of Societies in connection with them,—			
1. On the Continent of Europe	$4823 48		
2. In Great Britain	3067 44		
3. In North America (including a remittance of 2000*l.* from the Brethren's Society in Pennsylvania for Propagating the Gospel among the Heathen)	9236 03		
			$17,126 95
II. Contributions from friends in other Christian denominations,—			
1. On the continent of Europe	$4487 64		
2. In Great Britain	25662 40		
3. In North America	1693 88		
			$31,843 92
III. Legacies,—			
1. Received on the Continent of Europe	$3750 05		
2. " in Great Britain	4604 04		
			$8354 09
IV. Interest received			283 88
			$57,608 84

EXPENDITURES.

I. Disbursements for the several Missions,—

	Buildings.	Journeys.	Household, &c.	Total.	
1. For Greenland	— —	$559 33	$1748 89	$2308 22	
2. Labrador*	— —	514 39	— —	514 39	
3. North America	— —	— —	1087 09	1087 09	
4. South Africa	— —	984 00	— —	984 00	
5. Surinam	— —	657 10	— —	657 10	
6. Antigua	1040 94	1532 27	8770 15	11,343 36	
7. Jamaica	230 82	394 91	6563 08	7188 81	
8. St. Kitts	— —	503 76	2773 61	3277 37	
9. Barbadoes	— —	318 33	1892 05	2210 38	
10. Tobago	— —	— —	981 73	981 73	
11. Demerara	— —	176 33	248 44	424 77	
12. Danish Islands	— —	— —	— —	— —	
	$1271 76	$5640 42	$24,065 02	$30,977 22	$30,977 22

II. For Sustentation,—			
1. Pensions to retired Missionaries,—			
a. To 18 married Brethren and 7 widowers	$3316 79		
b. To 39 widows	1704 95		
		$5021 74	
2. For Education, &c.			
a. Of 105 children at school	$7813 81		
b. Of 22 youths apprenticed to trades	639 76		
c. Of 10 girls' allowances	242 00		
		$8695 57	
			$13,717 31
Carried forward			$44,694 53

* This charge is merely for expenses occasioned by the journeys of Missionaries to or from England, and their maintenance while visiting Germany, of which country, with few exceptions, they are natives.

Brought over		$14,694 53
III. Expenses of Management, &c.,—		
1. Agents' and Book-keepers' salaries, rent, stationery, &c.	$2015 07	
2. Postage and carriage	781 53	
3. Loss by course of exchange	33 68	
4. Books, periodicals, &c.	357 46	
5. Contribution to Missionary Brethren still employed	800 00	
6. Travelling expenses	703 39	
		$1691 13
IV. Extraordinary disbursements		2911 07
		$52,296 73
Balance in hand		5312 11
		$57,608 84

GENERAL STATEMENT, 1835.

Balance remaining at the close of 1834	$7417 21
Balance in favor of General Mission-Fund, as per foregoing statement	5312 11
Surplus available for the general purposes of the Missions	$12,729 32

[From the "Periodical Accounts," &c.]

VI. LIST

OF THE MISSIONARY STATIONS OF THE UNITED BRETHREN; AND OF THE MISSIONARIES EMPLOYED IN THEM, TOWARDS THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR 1836.

N. B.—In this catalogue, m. *denotes that the Missionaries are married;* w. *widowers;* s. *single, or unmarried. In the enumeration of Missionaries, the wives are included.*

GREENLAND.—1733.

NEW-HERRNHUT.—*m.* Brethren Lehman, Ulbricht; *s.* Brethren Herbrich, Richter.——LICHTENFELS.—*m.* Brethren Eberle, Tietzen; *s.* Brother C. Kögel.——LICHTENAU.—*m.* Brethren Ihrer, J. Kögel, Baus.——FREDERICKSTHAL.—*m.* Brother Müller; *s.* Brethren Lund, Asboe; Brother and Sister Mehlhose, on a visit in Europe.——Total 4 stations, 23 persons.

LABRADOR.—1770.

NAIN.—*m.* Brethren Lundberg, Beck, Fritsche; *s.* Brother Albrecht.——OKKAK.—*m.* Brethren Stürman, Knaus, Henn, Körner; *s.* Brother Erdman.——HOPEDALE.—*m.* Brethren Meisner, Glitsch, Herzberg; *s.* Brother Barsoe.——HEBRON.—*m.* Brethren Morhardt, Menzel; *s.* Brethren Kruth, Freytag. On a visit in Europe, Brother and Sister Stock.——Total, 4 stations, 31 persons.

NORTH AMERICAN INDIANS.—1734.

NEW-FAIRFIELD in Upper Canada.—*m.* Brethren Luckenbach, Miksch, Vogler. Among the CHEROKEES.—*m.* Brother Clauder.——Total, 2 stations, 8 persons.

WEST INDIES.

DANISH ISLANDS.—1732.

St. Thomas. NEW-HERRNHUT.—*m.* Brethren Wied, Damus, Wedeman.——NIESKY.—*m.* Brethren Freytag, Meyer, Kleint.——St. Croix. FRIEDENSTHAL.—

m. Brethren Sybrecht, Müller, Schick.——FRIEDENSBERG.—*m.* Brethren Sparmeyer, Popp.——FRIEDENSFELD.—*m.* Brethren Staude, Plättner.——St. Jan. BETHANY.—*m.* Brethren Blitt, Köster.——EMMAUS.—*m.* Brethren Schmitz, Eder.——Total, 7 stations, 34 persons.

JAMAICA.—1754.

NEW-EDEN.—*m.* Brother Kochte.——IRWIN-HILL.—*m.* Brother Robbins.——FAIRFIELD.—*m.* Brethren Ricksecker, Renkewitz, Jos. Römer.——NEW-CARMEL.—*m.* Brother Collis.——NEW-BETHLEHEM.—*m.* Brother Haman.——NEW-FULNECK—*m.* Brother Davies.——BETHANY.—*m.* Brother J. Scholefield.——BEAUFORT.—*m.* Brother Pfeiffer. On their passage thither, *m.* Brethren Zorn and Elliott.——Total, 8 stations, 23 persons.

ANTIGUA.—1756.

ST. JOHN'S.—*m.* Brethren Harvey, Hartwig, Thraen.——GRACEHILL.—*m.* Brother Bayne.—*w.* Brother Miller.——GRACEBAY.—*m.* Brother Möhne.——CEDAR-HALL.—*m.* Brother Zetsche: *w.* Brother Newby.——NEWFIELD.—*m.* Brother Morrish.——Total, 5 stations, 16 persons.

ST. KITTS.—1775.

BASSETERRE.—*m.* Brother Theod. Roemer; *w.* Sister Scholefield.——BETHESDA.—*m.* Brother Simon.——BETHEL.—*m.* Brother Seitz.——Total, 3 stations, 7 persons.

BARBADOES.—1765.

BRIDGETOWN.—*m.* Brother Taylor.——SHARON.—*m.* Brethren Oerter, Klose.——MOUNT-TABOR.—*m.* Brother Zippel.——Total, 3 stations, 8 persons.

TOBAGO.—1790 (renewed 1827.)

MONTGOMERY.—*m.* Brethren Light and Coates.——1 station, 4 persons.

DEMERARA.—1835.

ANNA REGINA Estate.—*m.* Brother Coleman.——1 station, 2 persons.

SURINAM.—1735.

PARAMARIBO.—*m.* Brethren Passavant, Treu, Jacobs, Döhrman, Bleichen. On the plantation CHARLOTTENBURG.—*m.* Brother Voigt, Hartman, Schmitt.——Total, 2 stations, 16 persons.

SOUTH AFRICA.—1736 (renewed 1792.)

GNADENTHAL.—*m.* Brethren Teutsch, Stein, Nauhaus, Sonderman, Schopman, Brauer; *w.* Sister Kohrhammer.——GROENEKLOOF.—*m.* Brethren Lemmertz, Lehman, De Fries.——HEMEL-EN-AARDE.—*m.* Brother Tietze.——ENON.—*m.* Brethren Genth, Halter, Stoltz.——ELIM.—*m.* Brethren Luttring, Meyer.——SHILOH.—*m.* Brethren Fritsch, Hofman, Bonatz. On the passage thither, Brother and Sister Hallbeck, Franke; *s.* Brother Küster.——Total, 6 stations, 42 persons.

SUMMARY.—46 Stations and 216 Missionaries. Increase during the year, 2 stations.

VII. OBITUARY.—Departed this life on the 9th of April, 1837, at Charleston, S. C., on his return from Europe, whither he had gone for the improvement of his health, Brother JACOB BININGER, a distinguished member of the United Brethren's Church, in the city of New-York, aged 47 years, 2 months, and 12 days. Having, early in life, imbibed a warm attachment to the cause of the Brethren, and taking a deep interest in the extension of the Redeemer's kingdom at home and abroad, through the instrumentality of our Society in particular, he contributed largely toward the building up of our Zion in his native city, and in this country generally; nor was his liberality less extended towards our work in foreign lands, both Christian and heathen. To entertain under his hospitable roof, ministers and missionaries of our Church, was his heart's delight; and he, at all times, cheerfully employed, for the advancement of our cause, the influence which his standing in society enabled him to exercise, sacrificing his time with disinterested fidelity to the numberless commissions, which his well-known willingness and efficiency invited from every quarter.

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